

SECRET

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S SURVEY

of

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

March 1956

Officer

[Redacted Box]

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TAB



# The Washington Post

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and  
Times Herald

LATEST  
NEWS

# The New York Times.

# The News



# Daily Mirror



# NEWS

# HIGH LIGHTS

26 SEPTEMBER 1955

# THE ST. LOUIS FESTIVAL FINAL

# Journal and American

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

NEW YORK

# Herald



# Tribune

Approved For Release 2003/11/19 : CIA-RDP64-00046R000200020006-0

European Edition Published Daily in Paris

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Registered in U.S. Patent Office  
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

## New York Times Summary

### International

The United States recognized the revolutionary government of provisional President Lonardi in Argentine. The act, coming just three days after recognition was sought, was said to be "as fast as was diplomatically and technically possible." The United States became the tenth government accepting the new regime. [Page 1, Column 1.]

The Lonardi government made its peace with the General Confederation of Labor, long a bulwark of Juan D. Perón's dictatorship in the country. One of six concessions to the labor group was the assurance that General Perón would be guaranteed the right of asylum. [2:3.] Terms were announced shortly after the former President steamed out of Buenos Aires harbor, asylum-bound aboard a gunboat of the Paraguayan Government. [3:1.]

Intent on barring a Perón comeback, all parties in Argentine have announced full support of the provisional government. Demands for full political liberty were heard from the Federal Democratic Christian Union. [5:2-3.]

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, chief of the Imperial General Staff, was appointed Governor of Cyprus and commander-in-chief of British forces there. [1:1.]

The United States, moving to forestall a possible like Soviet step, has offered to sell arms to Egypt. Strong Israeli protests are likely. [1:4.]

Bolivia plans to seek disarmament in Latin America under the auspices of the United Nations. [4:3.]

Proceedings at the U. N. scheduled for today. Page 2

Cambodia declares its freedom of French Union. Page 6

French Premier reiterates aim to keep Algeria. Page 6

Malone says Soviet is 30 to 50 years behind U. S. Page 8

Rumanians getting more consumer goods. Page 8

India faces test over plan to redraw political map. Page 9

## N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

### GOOD WISHES TO EISENHOWER

From all over the world have come the messages of goodwill toward President Eisenhower on the occasion of his illness. We rejoice over the news that he is progressing satisfactorily and join in the chorus of good wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

Our concern over this sudden illness arose, from the beginning, because of our realization of how much he means to us. Our anxiety is the product of deep devotion and warm affection. We accept gratefully the physicians' reminder that thousands of men have had similar difficulty and have come back to lead long and useful lives thereafter. This is what we wish for our President.

The scope of the messages that have poured into Denver in a continuous stream must be heartening to President Eisenhower. He knows that a whole free world is pulling for him and praying for him and that anything that he suffers in the body is shared in the minds of literally millions of his fellow men. They want his surcease from suffering and his return to his usual joyous and stimulating activities.

The range and character of these messages of goodwill, moreover, have a deep significance. It is manifest that President Eisenhower has become, in various parts of the world, a symbol for the hopes of a bewildered and struggling mankind. His has been a fresh voice and fresh approach. He has inspired a new hope and a new confidence. He is the friend not merely to good causes but to all the aspirations for a brighter future in a better world.

This is doubly significant when one considers the background from which "General" Eisenhower came into fame and world-wide repute. He was a soldier, the protagonist in North Africa, the liberator of France, the conqueror of the Nazis in Western Europe, the veritable military architect of victory. Later on he became the chief organizer and head of the united military establishment in Western Europe.

Now it is in an entirely different light that the world sees him. The military man has become, above all, the "man of peace." It is Eisenhower the imaginative proponent of better ways in which to live, of reasonable accommodations, of a better

spirit of world confidence, who is the object of world-wide concern. Few think of him now as a military commander, however great his eminence has been in that field. He is rather the statesman, the pacifier, the diplomat, the idealist and the friend of peoples everywhere.

In justice to President Eisenhower, however, it must be emphasized that he is no exponent of peace at the cost of freedom. He has never been associated with the idea of a surrender. The "man of peace" has made it plain that what he means is a "just and lasting" peace, and that is not the product of compromise with this very justice.

Thus the anxiety that has been expressed is the concern over a symbol and an ideal. It is not just Eisenhower the man—however attractive the man may be—who has elicited these enormous messages of goodwill. It is also Eisenhower the idea, Eisenhower the concept, and Eisenhower the great and good hope.

His illness, of course, will pose a variety of problems and raise many questions. The state of his health has an obvious bearing on the domestic political scene and upon what happens in 1956. It has a bearing upon international meetings at almost all levels. It has a bearing on what men are thinking in London and Paris, in Cairo and Karachi, in Saigon and New Delhi and, by no means least, in Moscow and Peking.

But for the moment the biggest of all the questions is that of his getting well as quickly as possible. Obviously he must have a period of rest and recuperation and this may have to be extended. What has happened dramatizes once more the enormous load that is carried by the President. It should point up, once more, the need for modifying some of the functions of responsibility and lightening that load.

Those questions, however, are secondary. The important thing now is that he has weathered the shock and is doing well. We want that improvement to continue. We want our President back at his enormous task. And we want him to be well and happy. So when most of the world joins in saying "Get well, Mr. President" it voices a warm sentiment that has many aspects. That voice should honor him and encourage him. He does not need the honor, but we hope that the encouragement will help.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 2 6 1955

1,118 REFUGEES IN TODAY  
199 to Resettle in This State,  
Bringing Total to 12,800

The Navy transport General  
Langfitt is scheduled to arrive  
today with 1,118 refugees from  
Europe.

Isador Lubin, Industrial Com-  
missioner and chairman of the  
State Committee on Refugees,  
said 199 of the new group would  
resettle in New York State. This  
will swell to 12,800 the number  
admitted to the state under the  
Refugee Relief Act.

The refugees, who left Bremen-  
haven, Germany, Sept. 14, are  
entering the United States under  
the law that permits the entry  
of 209,000 refugees above estab-  
lished quotas. They have been  
assured jobs and homes by  
United States residents.  
They were aided by the Na-  
tional Catholic Welfare Confer-  
ence, Lutheran Refugee Service,  
Church World Service, Tolstoy  
Foundation, United Hias Ser-  
vice, American Fund for Czech  
Refugees, United Ukrainian  
American Relief Committee and  
International Rescue Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—  
The United States will publish  
the record of last July's Big  
Four conference at Geneva be-  
fore the Big Four foreign min-  
isters meet at Geneva on Oct.  
27, administration officials  
said today.  
Secretary of State Dulles  
said after the meeting of  
heads of state in July that the  
United States planned to pub-  
lish the record. In response to  
British objections he explained  
that only formal papers and  
speeches would be collected.  
He pointed out that most of  
these already had been made  
public textually or in summa-  
ries given to reporters, so that  
bringing the documents to-  
gether in a single volume would  
be mainly a matter of conven-  
ience.  
It is understood that there would  
be no attempt to record in-  
formal, private talks of the  
heads of state, as was the case  
in the Yalta papers, has with-  
drawn its objections.

U. S. to Publish Talks  
Of Big Four at Geneva

N.Y. Times  
SEP 2 6 1955

N.Y. Times  
SEP 2 6 1955  
DOCTORS FOR FREEDOM  
No Government Interference  
VIENNA, Sept. 25 (AP)—  
The World Medical Association  
wound up its ninth general  
assembly today by reaffirming  
its stand that doctors should be  
free of government interference.  
The association has a mem-  
bership of 600,000 physicians in  
fifty nations. More than 350  
delegates from thirty-six West-  
ern countries took part in six  
days of discussions in Vienna's  
City Hall.

The assembly unanimously  
approved a motion proposed by  
the Cuban delegation that said  
doctors must have "complete  
autonomy," and be "absolutely  
independent of interference from  
the executive governments."  
The assembly also approved a  
motion proposed jointly by the  
United States and Cuban dele-  
gations that "national medical  
associations should be consulted  
in any proposed social security  
plan."

# New Red Nuclear Blast Reported

The Atomic Energy Com-  
mission on Saturday reported  
the Russians have set off an-  
other nuclear explosion, "indi-  
cating a continuation of their  
tests of nuclear weapons."  
Here is the text of the an-  
nouncement:  
"Lewis L. Strauss, chairman  
of the United States Atomic  
Energy Commission, stated to-  
day that another Soviet nu-  
clear explosion had occurred in  
recent days, indicating a  
continuation of their tests of  
nuclear weapons."  
"Further announcements  
concerning the Soviet test se-  
ries will be made only if some  
information of particular inter-  
est develops."  
Only Friday, Gen. Thomas  
White, vice chief of the Air  
Force, told a Pentagon rather-  
ing of industrial, business and  
professional leaders that the  
Russians are perfecting new  
gaining purposes.

The Soviets are carrying out  
another nuclear test, White  
said, "right after the summit  
conference at Geneva" on  
Last Aug. 4 the Atomic Com-  
mission disclosed that Russia  
had resumed the testing of nu-  
clear weapons. The announce-  
ment then said that the tests  
began "within the past few  
days" and "this may mean the  
beginning of a new test series."  
Prior to that, the last Soviet  
nuclear explosion tests were  
reported on Oct. 26, 1954.  
The resumption of the Soviet  
tests has been described by  
American defense officials as  
an indication that the Russians  
are continuing the atomic pol-  
icy laid down by Joseph Stalin,  
at least for international bar-

N.Y. Times  
SEP 2 6 1955  
AIR DEFENSE STRESSED  
R. A. F. Chief is for Closest  
Teamwork With Allies

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Sept. 25—Sir Wil-  
liam Dickson, marshal of the  
Royal Air Force, emphasized to-  
day the necessity for the closest  
cooperation and coordination be-  
tween the R. A. F., the United  
States Air Force and the Royal  
Canadian Air Force.  
Sir William, who had just re-  
turned by plane to London after  
talks with United States and Ca-  
nadian air chiefs, said that no  
special significance should be at-  
tached to the discussions.  
He described the operational  
questions involved in coordina-  
tion as secret matters. But he  
added that they obviously cov-  
ered the cooperation between  
United States forces in Britain  
and the R. A. F. and between  
the United States strategic air  
forces and Britain's bomber  
command. He said air power was  
the chief element in the defense  
of Britain and her allies.

Wash. Post  
SEP 2 6 1955

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Tues., Sept. 20, 1955

# U.S. COMMENT ON ARMS RACE REPORT AWAITED BY SYMINGTON

**Senator Seeks Defense  
Department Reaction  
to Story That Reds  
Soon May Lead in  
Atomic Weapons.**

By GEORGE H. HALL

A Washington Correspondent of  
the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — Senator Stuart Symington (Dem.), Missouri, is awaiting comment by the Department of Defense on a report that Soviet Russia is overcoming the United States lead in the air-atomic weapons race and that Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson is seeking cuts in research and development funds.

The report appeared yesterday in a column by Joseph Alsop, who quoted conclusions of a high-level study group headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The secret report was said to be before the National Security Council.

In Fraser, Colo., Murray Snyder, assistant White House press secretary, said "the substance of the story" that the American lead may become a Soviet lead in the period 1960 to 1965 is "inaccurate." Snyder said also that the Killian report had been submitted to President Eisenhower but that an evaluation of it by the President's staff had not been completed.

A Defense Department spokesman said today there was no official comment on the Alsop story.

It was learned that the Killian report is classified top secret and that no congressional committees have received copies. It is understood that the report has been made available to the Office of Defense Mobilization in addition to the

## Recalls June 20 Speech.

Symington, a former Secretary of the Air Force and a member of the Armed Services Committee, said he had not seen the Killian report but that if Alsop "reflected accurately the conclusions of the document the views expressed coincided with his own."

The Senator pointed out that last June 20 he asserted in a speech that the Soviets were well ahead of the United States in the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles. He said that of the five chief categories of air power the Russians were ahead in two and probably ahead in two others, and that the United States was ahead in one. More than a year ago he expressed concern over the narrowing gap in the American lead.

Symington noted Alsop had said Wilson was calling for a decrease of \$200,000,000 in research and development funds despite the fact that Trevor Gardner, Air Force special assistant for research and development, had called for an increase of \$200,000,000.

"Not enough emphasis is being placed in the intercontinental ballistic missile, the ultimate weapon of our time," Symington said. "This business-as-usual approach is serious and wrong. I predict there will be a searching inquiry next year as to why there is a current effort further to reduce our defense expenditures while Congress is not in session."

## Influenced by Cocktails?

Symington wondered, at a press conference he called to discuss a variety of subjects, whether "a few Russian cocktail parties have led us to gamble that we can now afford the luxury of a second-best Air Force." By this he meant, he said, that he was in favor of improved relations with Soviet Russia, as typified by the Russian "new look" in diplomacy, but that nothing had occurred to justify the United States in "lowering its guard."

Symington declined to comment on the President's plan for an exchange of military blueprints with Soviet Russia and mutual aerial inspection by Russia and the United States to prevent surprise attack. He said he would favor anything that provides foolproof inspection but did not know how far the President's plan would go in that direction.

## Comment on Farm Prices.

Turning to another subject, Symington said the farm situation in Missouri "is unsatisfactory" and that if Mr. Eisenhower had to run for re-election today he would lose Missouri because of farmers' discontent over prices. Mr. Eisenhower carried the state by 29,599 votes in 1952. He is a Republican, however.

The Senator also said the chances for the re-election of Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Dem.), St. Louis, would be improved next year by the farm situation. No substantial opposition to Hennings, whose term expires next year, has developed.

Symington will begin a long fall schedule of speeches and appearances with an address at a township meeting in Hemian Park, University City, Thursday night.

He will be in Columbia, Mo., Sept. 20; in Kansas City Sept. 21 and 22 and in Chicago Sept. 23. He will be in St. Louis for the Villed Prophet festivities Oct. 4 in Caruthersville, Mo., Oct. 4 to 5; in St. Louis Oct. 11; in St. Joseph Oct. 16; in Kansas City Oct. 18; in Kirkwood Oct. 19; in St. Louis Oct. 20; in Columbia again Oct. 24; in Kansas City again Oct. 29 and in Independence and Kansas City Oct. 29.

## ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Tues., Sept. 20, 1955

## PLAN TO DISARM CALLED BIG ISSUE

By ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN

A Staff Correspondent of the  
Post-Dispatch.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20—The tenth annual United Nations General Assembly opened today with its 60 members hoping for action conforming to conciliatory East-West gestures made by President Eisenhower and Russian Premier Bulganin at the recent Geneva "summit" conference.

There was no doubt in U.N. quarters that the crucial issue of this Assembly was disarmament. The United States, supported by many Western powers, has made known its determination to press for approval of the Eisenhower plan to exchange military information with the Soviet Union and to verify the intelligence by mutual air, ground and sea inspection.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is expected to emphasize that position when he gives American policy views Thursday. What rejoinder might be made by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in a scheduled address Friday has been left in mystery by Russian tactics in the disarmament commission subcommittee.

The subcommittee, which yesterday began its fourth week of discussion behind closed doors, still was unable to reach the Kremlin's opinion of the Eisenhower proposal,

beyond statements that it merited "careful study." Thus far, questions of Western delegates in the five-nation group, composed of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Canada, have been answered by questions.

## Asks About Zones.

In yesterday's exchange, when pressed for replies, Arkady A. Sobolev said the Soviet Union wanted to know what President Eisenhower meant at Geneva when he expressed hope that a "minimum" of areas devoted to production of nuclear weapons and atomic activity would be excluded from inspection. Sobolev asked what specific zones would be "off-bounds" for observers.

Harold E. Stassen, presidential adviser on disarmament affairs, said that the precise details of an inspection plan must be worked out after agreement is reached on principle. He added that he would soon reply to previous questions put by Sobolev concerning contemplated inspection of atomic installations and as to whether the United States would make the same proposition to other nations that it made to Russia.

Sobolev remarked that Stassen still had made no definite comment on Russian demands for reduction of armed forces and for evacuation of military bases on foreign soil. He recalled the Soviet Union recently had reduced its military personnel by 640,000 men and had returned the Porkkala naval base it had occupied since 1947 to Finland.

To that Stassen retorted that the disposition of one base by Moscow did not disclose a pattern. He requested additional details of Soviet activities in other military strongholds in the Baltic area—were they being decreased or expanded? In itself, the action in Finland was not significant, he asserted.

As to reduction of military personnel, he told the subcommittee he was authorized to submit the already published statistics on American armed forces, reduced from war peak of 11,500,000 to 1,400,000 in 1950. With the advent of the Korean police action, they were built to 3,600,000 in 1952 and in 1955 totaled 2,900,000.

Although the atoms-for-peace plan, also advanced by President Eisenhower, has been separated by consent from disarmament discussions, it is bound to be an important part of the Assembly deliberations. Actually, by exploiting peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation, the venture has virtually overshadowed the disarmament debate.

By that token, American spokesmen expressing confidence that the Eisenhower plan would solve the problem of arms reduction through inspection

cont.



Material To Be Provided  
 "Since it is evident that the program will aim to encourage management and labor to rely on facts and reason rather than threats and industrial strife," the plan proposes that the ILO be ready to provide, by actual figures, the effects of strikes and lockouts "for the purpose of demonstrating the consequences of this type of device."  
 The organization also would provide to any country material of family budgets, cost-of-living trends, wage rates and wage trends.  
 The ILO also would assist backward governments in setting up agencies to collect such information, which is important to sound settlement of labor-management differences.  
 It would set up a world reference library of collective bargaining agreements, made in representative industries in various countries.  
 It is proposed that most of the actual work within the countries should be done by nationals of those countries.  
 The Soviet bloc of states opposed the whole idea when it was proposed to the ILO assembly, and the Soviet nations were the only ones that voted against it.  
 But Cole believes the "new look" policy may have changed all this.  
 Gives Idea Of Program  
 "I personally suspect," he said, "that if the Geneva conference had come first, the vote might have been different."  
 Cole, who was present at today's news conference, described his conception of the new program thus:  
 "This would be largely an educational program seeking to create the attitude and habit of co-operation.  
 "The ILO would work mainly through the nationals of each country.  
 "The objectives would vary with the stage of industrial development.  
 "In newly industrialized areas the rudimentary processes of organization and collective dealing would have to be developed; in the advance states concentration would be on consultation and participation in common efforts by the representatives of all parties in interest and to a large extent on the concern for the interests of the public."  
 The Cole plan proposes the creation of a new division within the ILO to administer the program. It suggests that the cost of the program be met by the member states on the basis of ability to pay.

**SOVIET NEW LOOK TO GET TEST BY ILO**  
**Spreading Of Collective Labor-Dealing Principles Planned**  
 By HOWARD NORTON  
 [Washington Bureau of The Sun] Washington, Sept. 22—Whether Soviet Russia's "new look" has any real meaning is about to be put to a test by the International Labor Organization.  
 That 70-nation subsidiary of the United Nations announced here today the outline of a brand-new plan to spread the principles of collective dealing in labor-management relations throughout the world.  
 Russia and many of her satellite members of the ILO, will take part in the program.  
 The extent to which they do so, according to David A. Morse, director-general of the ILO, will gauge the sincerity of their new attitude.  
 The ILO's new project—unveiled by Morse in a press conference here this afternoon—will be a grand-scale educational and promotional campaign designed to convince backward countries that the best way to peace, prosperity and co-operative labor-management relations is via peace.  
 To lay out the blueprints of its project, the ILO last June engaged the services of David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.  
 Today's conference was called to make public for the first time the plans put forward by Mr. Cole.  
 Plans Not Yet Official  
 And, though it was emphasized that they are not yet the official ILO plans, it was indicated that they are heartily approved by the ILO director-general, who already has been given authority to go ahead with such a program.  
 Cole recommended that the ILO first call in a committee of experts to "draw up" a set of principles or objectives to govern the program.  
 A center for administering the program should be set up, preferably in Geneva, he said—a center where the field staff can so for advice and instruction or consultation.  
 He recommended that the "center" establish seminars and courses for nationals of the various countries who are to be re-

tion will ultimately be accepted by Russia, pointed out that the Soviet Union first disapproved the atom-for-peace move but reversed its stand when it received international acclaim.  
 Stassen and chief United States Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. both have declared that the Assembly will greet the Eisenhower inspection program with such enthusiasm that, as in the case of the atom-for-peace enterprise, the Soviet Union will be compelled by world opinion to respond.  
 At this session, it is supposed that the nature of a proposed atomic control agency and in connection with the U.N. will be outlined.  
 Other issues before the Assembly include the ever-threatening Arab-Israeli conflict, colonial problems concerning part of the French-Moroccan temper, and the vexatious British-Greek dispute about Cyprus.  
 Admission of new members to the U.N., with 14 blocked by Soviet veto and six through failure to gain Western approval, will also be warmly debated.  
 Nearly 70 disputed topics are on the Assembly agenda, not the least being the question of charter revision. Decision must be reached on the proposal for a 60-nation conference to review charter provisions with the aim of strengthening the world organization.  
 It is known the United States will favor conducting the review, or, at least, will not oppose it. If action is taken, the United States will propose eliminating the veto as an instrument for excluding new members if applicants receive the seven votes essential for acceptance in the 11-nation security council.

N.Y. Times

SEP 20 1955

## R.A.F.-U.S. MERGER OF BOMBERS EYED

British Chief Who Is on Way  
to Washington May Ask  
a Joint Command

By BENJAMIN WELLES

LONDON, Sept. 19—Britain is expected to recommend shortly to the United States that the two countries begin studying the possibility of combining their bomber forces in war under one command.

Presumably, according to informants here, the supreme command would go to an American in view of the United States' huge preponderance of air power. However, Britain might be entitled to a deputy command in view of the nuclear capability the Royal Air Force is now developing, it was suggested.

Sir William Dickson, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, gave the first public hint of official British thinking tonight as he left by air for Washington. Sir William, who is chief of the Air Staff, will confer with Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, and with senior American officers. Later he will visit Canada.

"Our bomber force should work with the United States Strategic Air Command as one force," Sir William said. "It is essential that the two nuclear forces, which at present are the only ones on the Allied side, should work as one."

### Comment Is Sparse

Air circles here were reluctant to discuss the background or the objectives of Sir William's visit to Washington. Premature comment, they said, might evoke criticism in the United States and embarrass Sir William's hosts in the United States. Air Force General Twining had invited Sir William to Washington. However, it can be accepted that there are at least three major steps that British authorities would like the United States to take to help strengthen the R. A. F. and indirectly the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The first would be to agree to set up in Washington a high-level "study group" of a few top-grade American and British air experts. Working privately on the non-political, technical aspects of the problem, these experts would examine (1) whether it would be wise to pool the bombers of the United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force in wartime and (2) if so, how it should be done.

Britain is now just beginning to develop her nuclear bombing capability. The first two dozen

Vickers Valiant four-jet bombers have been supplied to the bomber command and there eventually will be more than 200 of them under present plans.

In addition, the still-stronger Avro Vulcan and Handley Page Victor bombers are being test-flown. In five years there should be more than 200 of these in equal proportions in the R. A. F. The British atomic weapons stockpile is slowly growing and development of the hydrogen bomb is well along.

### Eager to Begin Planning

For these reasons Britain is eager to begin planning at once for eventual coordination of the two major allied bomber forces.

Many authorities here point out that Britain is increasingly vulnerable to thermonuclear attack. It cannot be imagined, they say, that the United Kingdom's precious nuclear bomber force—its "deterrent" to war—can be based or even commanded indefinitely within the British Isles.

Plans must be worked out now for global coordination with the far-flung United States Air Force, they say; the common use of overseas United States and British air bases must be mapped out and an over-all command, prior to an emergency, must be established in a central place.

This program calls, in turn, for a second major measure United States-British cooperation in the field of exchanging target information and in allotting targets between the two great air forces. Hitherto the United States Air Force has had no need to share its target plans with the R. A. F. and strict American security laws would, furthermore, have prevented it, though much American target intelligence does come from Britain.

Now that these laws and practices have been relaxed it is felt here that Britain could eventually take over responsibility for attacking certain targets as her own share in wartime—leaving the United States free to concentrate on other more distant or more nationally important bombing goals.

A third way in which the United States could help stiffen the R. A. F.'s strength and thus bolster the Allied front in Europe would be to agree to make available in an emergency nuclear weapons for the R. A. F. Canberra bomber fleets in West Germany.

The proposals Sir William is expected to present in Washington are viewed as part of the process of "detering" war by "strength-in-being."

Chicago Sunday Tribune

September 18, 1955

## U.S. TO ATTEMPT TO LAND 15 MEN AT SOUTH POLE

(New York Times-Chicago Tribune Service)  
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 17—The American navy hopes

to land a large plane at the south pole next January or February to prove the feasibility of flying in the 15 man station projected for that spot.

The only men who have ever set foot at the south pole were the parties of Scott and Amundsen who raced for that goal in the season of 1911-12. It lies in the most inaccessible region in the world, on a 10,000 foot plateau, isolated by a wall of mountains.

Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd has twice flown over the south pole, but a landing there has been avoided because of its elevation. The air is so thin that it was doubted whether a ski equipped plane could take off again.

### Plan Outposts

The polar station, like other phases of the program, is part of the American contribution to the International geophysical year, which will coordinate the efforts of 40 nations participating in that period of

"world-wide scientific observations from 1957 to 1958.

In July a meeting was held in Paris of nations sending expeditions to Antarctica, including Britain, France, the United

States and Russia. It was agreed that each country should furnish information on radio and rescue facilities available at its bases there in case someone's plane or trail party gets into trouble.

Accordingly, the American delegation has drafted a tabular indication of the scope of the seven projected American outposts on the continent.

The American delegation is headed by Joseph Kaplan of the University of California in Los Angeles, who is chairman of the United States committee for the international geophysical year. It includes Rear Adm. George Dufek, who will command the naval forces in the Antarctic. Adm. Byrd is in overall charge.

### Will Have 15 Men

The polar station is to accommodate at least 15 men, including a doctor. Five of the six remaining stations will also have doctors, the exception being the temporary outpost at the foot of the Queen Maude range.

The latter is to be manned only as an intermediate radio and rescue station during the long hops over the pole. It is to be occupied in January and February, 1956, and again from October, 1956, to February, 1957. It will probably be near the foot of Beardmore glacier, which was ascended by Scott and Shackleton.

If the plane that lands at the pole is unable to get into the air again, men from this station will have to go up the glacier on foot and help bring the crew out.

U.S. Monitor

SEP 20 1955

## Atom Edge Claimed By British Leader

By Reuters

Tadmorden, England

Ten large-scale nuclear power stations will be built in the world during the next five years, Sir John Cockcroft, director of Britain's Atomic Research Center at Harwell, said here.

Britain was likely to complete

the construction of four large-scale power stations and 12 in the following five years, he said.

"With our limited resources, which are probably 10 times less than those of the United States and Russia, we have made a good competitive start in Britain," he said.

Sir John spoke at the opening of a new school here in the town where he was educated.





St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
SEP 15 1955

## U.N. Assembly to Provide Test Of Whether Russia Will Abide By 'Geneva Spirit,' Lodge Says

Response to Eisenhower's Arms Inspection Plan to Be Clue, Ambassador Points Out—Stress on 'Results Rather Than Pleasant Words.'

By PIERRE J. HUSS

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UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 15 (INS).

**A**MBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE JR. made it clear today that the tenth United Nations General Assembly will provide the acid test of whether Russia intends to adhere to the "Geneva spirit."

Lodge, in a question-and-answer interview emphasized that "It is always necessary to stress concrete results rather than pleasant words and promises."

The dynamic chief of the United States delegation at the U.N. urged the Kremlin leaders to use the U.N. as a proper world forum and to drop their "traditional secrecy and suspicion."

Lodge pointed out release by Red China of American flyers and civilians in no way removes from the Assembly's books the condemnation of the Peiping government for its record of atrocities against helpless Korean war prisoners.

### Replies to Questions.

The Eisenhower Administration spokesman took time out from his task of preparing for next week's Assembly opening to answer the questions which follow with his replies:

1. How would you distinguish the prospects for the tenth General Assembly from the Assembly's past "cold war" sessions?

A. Beginning in January 1953 the Soviet Union has tapered off its vitriolic tirades against the United States in the United Nations. Each year since then these attacks have become less frequent.

One yardstick whereby to measure Soviet performance at the next General Assembly will be the frequency of such "cold war" attacks. The fewer of them there are the less time the United States will have to spend in rebuttal in accordance with our policy of answering all Communist attacks immediately.

Q. In the wake of the "Geneva honeymoon," do you think now might be the time for us to tell the Soviet Union to "put up or shut up" on their declared desire to solve outstanding world problems?

A. We have already begun to test the "Geneva spirit" in the meetings of the five-power disarmament subcommittee. This group is considering all the disarmament proposals made by the heads of government at Geneva, including in particular President Eisenhower's "open sky" inspection plan.

### Against Surprise Attacks.

By opening the Soviet Union and the United States equally to real inspection—exchange of military blueprints, aerial photography, and ground observation—we would make a major surprise assault impossible and thus raise from the human race a great burden of anxiety and the greatest single cause of world tension.

We will see very soon—certainly before the tenth General Assembly is over—whether the Soviet Union is ready to talk seriously about President Eisenhower's plan.

Q. Do you see any prospects for the Eisenhower plan to escape the fate of the Baruch plan, which was deadlocked for nine years because of Soviet opposition?

A. The United Nations has shown that it can mobilize world public opinion in favor of just and peaceful proposals in a way which no dictatorship can afford to ignore. When the world has fully realized what a blessing the Eisenhower plan would be, I think that the Soviet Union is very unlikely to fight against it.

Q. Is the United States satisfied with the release of the 15 American flyers by Red China, or will the Assembly be asked to call the turn on the atrocities and violations of the Geneva convention committed by the Chinese in the Korean war?

Wash. Evening Star  
SEP 21 1955

## U. N. Chief Raps West, Russia In Blocking Bids for Entry

By WILLIAM N. OATIS  
Associated Press Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Chile's Jose Maza, new president of the United Nations General Assembly by an unprecedented, unanimous vote, doesn't like the way the big Western Powers and Russia have kept certain countries out of U. N.

Mr. Maza, at 65, a big and rugged man, thinks the world organization should be universal, including all peace-loving countries willing to abide by the U. N. charter.

He told newsmen that if the Russian-Western deadlock over admitting new members to the U. N. persists, the charter should be revised so the U. N. can welcome "those countries which have been knocking at its doors."

But Mr. Maza has no intention of trying to steamroller his views through the international organization. He regards himself as "just a small cog in the wheels of this enormous organization which is called the United Nations."

He said he will try to guide matters so that diplomacy, in the open or in secret, is some contribution to the cause of peace.

The new president of the Assembly brings 32 years of parliamentary experience to his post. He has served his country as premier and head of the ministries of Justice, Public Education and Interior. He retired from the Chilean Parliament in 1953. He also is a veteran of the U. N., having attended the 1945 organization conference in San Francisco and signed the charter.

Mr. Maza considers these the main issues before the Assembly's current 10th session: Disarmament, peaceful uses of atomic energy, and charter reform. Of the future of atomic energy, he commented: "On the one hand, it can bring about total destruction. But on the other, it can bring about general happiness."

He is encouraged by such progress as the U. N. has made in solving the problem of colonialism but wants something further, saying:

"With the powers which I have as president, I will do my best to insure that the progress is more effective, if that is possible, at this assembly."

Although he wrote Chile's so-called "Maza law," on abuses of freedom of the press, Mr. Maza assured newsmen he "was always a defender of the complete freedom of the press." He promised to hold news conferences "five minutes" after serious requests for them.

A. The American people have been justifiably happy over the release of our 15 flyers. They have seen this recent example of the tremendous influence of the United Nations at work.

As for the atrocities, you will remember that in 1953 we obtained a resounding condemnation by the Assembly of the atrocious acts against our United Nations soldiers in Korea. That condemnation still stands. We will, of course, watch with interest as the story of the 15 flyers unfolds.

### Results, Not Words.

Q. Has the death of Andrei Vishinsky, U. N. delegate, and the introduction of milder personalities on the Soviet side at the United Nations, eased your job in keeping the initiative for the free world?

A. We must not place too much emphasis on personalities. No matter who the Soviet representative is, it is always necessary to stress concrete results rather than pleasant words and promises.

The United Nations, the only truly world forum, is a place where the Soviets can show how sincere they are by opening up their whole system more and more, and abandoning their traditional secrecy and suspicion. You can be sure that we will continue to press them to do just that in the interests of peace.

Q. Since the tenth birthday this year of the United Nations in San Francisco, has there been any indication of increased public support for the United Nations?

A. Yes. Public opinion polls this summer have shown that 74 per cent of Americans are satisfied with the job that the United Nations is doing — the highest percentage of support we have ever had for the United Nations in this country. The percentage of those wanting to pull out of the U. N., which is an all-time low.



"two Chinas" and the reasons the United States must adhere to its present policy of nonrecognition, we commend the article in the current edition of *Foreign Affairs* by Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, whose long years in the State Department, plus his independent studies, have made him a leading authority on Far Eastern Affairs.

It may be true that after an interval the rulers of Red China will purge themselves of their past misdeeds and fit their policies to the minimum standards set by American policy for recognition. It may be true, also, that our alliance with the Formosa regime will sometimes prove embarrassing. In the meantime, there is no valid reason why we should abandon the position we have taken and limit the strength and authority of the free peoples in the United Nations. There is even less reason for repeating the British mistake.

of the issues at stake. The fact that Great Britain rushed thoughtlessly into diplomatic relations with Red China almost immediately after the Government of Nationalist China took refuge on Formosa has affected the whole debate since that time. What is overlooked is that Britain has gained no substantial advantage since her ill-advised move, unless her retention of Hong Kong be so considered.

Instead of winning the friendship of the Chinese Communists, Britain has been snubbed by them officially, and has seen her business confiscated and her citizens abused. Moreover, Britain was forced by the outrageous circumstances to join with the majority of the United Nations Assembly in declaring Red China an aggressor in Korea.

For those who are seeking a clear and succinct account of the development of today's situation as to the

The interesting and in a way disturbing development was, as our Mr. Paul Ward points out, that the anti-admission vote was reduced and the number of abstentions increased. Our victory was substantial but not overwhelming. It is clear that Russian and Chinese maneuverings during the past few months have increased Communist influence in the United Nations at our expense.

For one reason or another, the peoples of other free countries seem not to have grasped the magnitude

**No Backing Away From  
Our Present Chinese Policy**  
No sooner had the assembly of the United Nations got down to business on Tuesday than the Russian delegate, Mr. Molotov, introduced his hardly perennial motion that the agenda include consideration of Red China's admission to membership. A vote was taken after a short debate and the proposal, as usual, was voted down.

THE SUN, Thursday,  
September 10, 1955

## Report on Disarmament

Mr. Stassen's report to the President at Denver of the progress of the disarmament talks is more optimistic than might have been expected from what is known of the work of the U. N. subcommittee which has been meeting since Aug. 29. The impression is that things have gone slowly to the point of stalemate. But Mr. Stassen has had several private meetings with the Soviet representative on the subcommittee, Arkady A. Sobolev; these have been secret and apparently serious; and it is no doubt partly on the basis of these that Mr. Stassen was able to report a good chance that the Soviets will come to accept the President's Geneva plan of inspection and surveillance.

The first task, in which Mr. Stassen seems to have succeeded, has been to convince the Russians that the President meant what he said when he made his dramatic proposal. After a period of what looked like incredulity or stupidity, the Russians have begun to ask questions—quite sensible questions according to the President at such a far as go forward in the spirit which so far has been preserved, there is reason for such moderate optimism as Mr. Stassen displayed yesterday.

The real problem is that the Russians are interested primarily in a quick reduction of armaments; we are interested primarily, at least for the present, in an alarm system against surprise. The American belief is that, with the fear of surprise eliminated on both sides, progress toward a reduction in the arms burden can be made. Though beginning from different points, the two positions are not irreconcilable. Clarification and negotiation are required. If these processes can go forward in the spirit which so far has been preserved, there is reason for such moderate optimism as Mr. Stassen displayed yesterday.

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Wash. Evening Star

SEP 21 1955

DAVID LAWRENCE

## The Era of Noan in World Politics

**We Now Have Two Koreas, Two Chinas,  
Two Indo-Chinas and Two Germanys**

This might some day be called the "new age of Noah," who took two of everything into the Ark. For now there are to be two Germanys, just as there are two Chinas and two Koreas and two Indo-Chinas.

This means a continuance of the two Berlins for a long time to come. For there is, of course, to be no attempt at reunification anywhere by the use of force. This was the principle first laid down as American policy by President Eisenhower in his letter to Syngman Rhee early in 1953. It opens the way to political coercion and infiltration by the Russians, who have no further fear of military pressure.

Just as there were two Polands once and the Western allies agreed to a "coalition" by which the Communists got the upper hand, so today the Soviet aim still is unification—Russian style—for all areas that are divided.

Chancellor Adenauer felt he could do nothing else but agree to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union if he was to overcome the criticism of his political opposition. But the net result of his action is to present the world with the possibility of the same experience it has had with the Soviet Union when Poland was taken over by the Communists in Moscow with a phony setup. Two Polish governments were converted into a puppet regime.

By establishing two Germanys, the Soviets can play one against the other and can make headway, particularly in West Germany by offering reunion to her at the price of giving up participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It means a delay in German rearmament. It means opportunities galore for political propaganda and infiltration by the Soviets.

The change which the Geneva Conference made in the world situation will become apparent sooner or later to

those Western statesmen who have deluded themselves with the idea that they are dealing with a conciliatory Russia. For not a single goal has been abandoned by the Communists. In fact, "peaceful coexistence" has turned out to be a propaganda achievement of substantial proportions because it has further removed from the world picture any use of military force as a deterrent of further aggression and opened the way to aggression by the Communists through so-called peaceful means.

The Communists are pleased that any threat of the use of force in defense against aggression now has been abandoned. They are delighted that cuts in armament are being talked about by some of the Western governments. For it means that they can conduct their subversive tactics anywhere in the world without fear of reprisals of any kind. They are confident that, by releasing group by group the citizens of other countries whom they have held as hostages, the way will be opened to a removal of the trade embargoes.

When the Western nations commit themselves never to use military force unless attacked, they have no leverage left in negotiations with the Communists except economic force. When they surrender this instrument of international policy also, they cannot prevent aggression or the use of Soviet agents to stir up rebellions in areas where the Western countries now have political strength.

With the Near East and North Africa torn apart with local dissension, thus threatening the air bases of the Western powers, the cold war is moving on toward more and more triumphs for the Communists in achieving military objectives, too.

Surveying the world scene, the Communists have succeeded in lulling the West into believing that tension will be

relaxed and that somehow a peaceful change is coming looking toward freedom rather than tyranny for those living in subjugation. But there is no evidence of it.

Despite the belief here in Washington that a "two-Germany" setup can be utilized to the advantage of the West, the fact remains that the dismemberment or partition of Germany has become an established fact by the decision of West Germany to enter into formal diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Strictly speaking, East Germany is still an area occupied by foreign troops as a result of the victory not just of Russia but of all the allies over Germany. Neither the western nor the eastern part should have been given an independent status till both were united and a peace treaty with the whole of Germany was signed. But, when the United States, Britain and France decided to admit West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and give that country independence, a precedent was created for similar treatment of East Germany by the Soviets.

There is now no pressure upon Moscow to reunite the two because no military or economic force will be used by the West to attain that objective. Hence there is no reason for Moscow to agree to reunification. Partition means a weak Germany—and that's what the Soviet rulers want. They will have that advantage for a long time to come.

Germany's politicians now will begin to debate whether reunion at a price—no help from the West, and dependence on Russia—is better than the indefinite separation of West Germany from the East, but with continued help from America and Western Europe. It doesn't augur well for a free German republic under a single government for a long, long while. Once upon a time France was divided, with Alsace-Lorraine detached and left in the hands of Germany, and this sowed the seeds of the first World War.

# We Accept 'Smiles' for Deeds

The 'Spirit of Geneva' Is Influencing Thinking of Too Many Prominent Citizens

CONSTANTINE BROWN

ated direct diplomatic inter-  
course with the Bonn Repub-  
lic and the implicit—though  
not informal—recognition of  
"two Germanys." It was a  
bitter pill that the 79-year-  
old German Chancellor had to  
swallow, but he could not af-  
ford to return to Bonn empty-  
handed in these days of sweet-  
ness and light.

Similarly, after nearly two  
months of negotiations at  
Geneva between the American  
Ambassador, U. Alexis John-  
son, and Chinese Red Ambas-  
sador Wang Ping-nan, we ob-  
tain the liberation of a number of  
stallment plan of a number of  
American hostages held in  
China for many years for  
"trading purposes."

The American diplomat re-  
ports that the negotiations are  
proceeding with increasing ef-  
ficacy. The Chinese envoy is  
now demanding something in  
exchange for Peiping, a  
"decade." He wants negotiations  
leading to the lifting of the  
unofficial American embargo on  
trade with Peiping in order to  
relieve the serious food situa-  
tion in his country and inel-  
udently improve Red China's  
present war potential. Neither  
the Chinese nor the Soviets  
have any legal or moral justi-  
fication for holding foreigners  
in jails and labor camps except  
that created by themselves as  
arbitrators. The Russians have  
declared the Germans "war  
criminals" and the Chinese  
have declared the Americans  
"spies."

The satisfaction in this  
country for the liberation of a  
number of the unfortunate  
Americans is just and under-  
standable. All the same the  
Communist authorities have  
shown so far no actual deeds  
toward the relaxation of the  
international tension.

views of the Red propaganda  
machine.

It would be useful, indeed,  
if ordinary Ivan Ivanoviches  
could come to the United  
States on a visit. It would be  
well worth-while for our Gov-  
ernment to pay all their ex-  
penses. But the chances that  
they will get exit permits are  
very remote. They might re-  
fuse to return to the Com-  
munist paradise. Responsible  
Government analysts regard  
the present moves of the So-  
viet leaders, which include the  
harmless permits to American  
political figures and newspa-  
persmen to roam in the USSR,  
as clever propaganda. It is  
intended to soften the Ameri-  
can public and by implication  
the administration on the eve  
of the foreign ministers' con-  
ference at Geneva next month.

The box score prepared by  
these students of the Soviet  
policy shows that the smiles,  
Mikoyan and others have pro-  
duced no tangible deeds to  
satisfy the hankering for a  
returning peace on the part of  
the free world. The most that  
the men in Moscow and Pei-  
ping seem willing to do is to  
trade the hostages they have  
been holding for years for  
some substantial political and  
economic advantages. This  
was shown at the recent con-  
ference between the West  
German Chancellor Adenauer  
and the Kremlin triumvirate,  
where Messrs. Bulganin and  
Khrushchev put the old Euro-  
pean behind the eight-ball. In  
exchange for a vague promise  
to liberate about 10 per cent  
of the German prisoners of  
war still held in captivity, the  
USSR obtained the much-cov-

Secretary Dulles is not par-  
ticularly happy about how the  
"spirit of Geneva" is influenc-  
ing the thinking of some  
prominent Americans who are  
anxious to accept the Red  
token smiles for "deeds." In  
a conversation with the leader  
of the American farm group,  
Dr. William D. Lambert, after  
his return from the USSR, the  
Secretary pointed out that  
this rush to Moscow is weak-  
ening the resistance to the  
Communists in Europe, par-  
ticularly in Germany and  
Italy.

In both countries there is  
now a feeling that since Amer-  
ica is ready to take the Reds  
to its bosom the fight against  
communism may have become  
pointless. This sentiment is  
further accentuated by the  
fact that a number of Amer-  
ican Senators, some of whom  
had advocated no longer than  
last spring a break of Amer-  
ican diplomatic relations with  
the Soviet government, have  
now become strong supporters  
of co-existence and the other  
subtlest the Red prop-  
aganda has been putting out  
since Stalin's death.

The Secretary is reported to  
have told the spokesman of  
the farm group who reported  
to him after it returned from  
Russia that, while plain John  
Q. Citizens are visiting the  
USSR, the Russians who came  
here, posing as farmers, were  
nothing but Soviet officials ap-  
pointed by the Kremlin to  
supervise the work of the Rus-  
sian peasantry. These Simon  
Legrees are under Kremlin  
discipline. The story they will  
be ordered to tell must be  
strictly in accordance with the

SEP 20 1955

## **East-West Détente as Europe Sees It**

By **ERWIN D. CANHAM**, Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*

It is sheer impudence for anybody to fly from the United States to Europe and then—less than a week later—pretend to know much that is happening in this complicated continent. I have had a few days in London and a few days in Rome, and that's all. But I can tell you what some well-informed people tell me, and I can give you some general impressions.

Everyone I have met has asked me one question: What is the real meaning of our new relations with Russia? What effect has the détente had on American policy? And I have asked them their opinion of the same subject and the effect on the policy of various European countries. Out of all this let me give you some general conclusions:

First, nearly everybody likes—indeed, enjoys—the new atmosphere, although a great many are also very suspicious and dubious.

Second, domestic Communist parties, like the Communists in Italy, have been given a new respectability. But these domestic Communists have had to shift their party line with speed indecent even for them.

Third, many Europeans feel they are no longer caught in the line of fire between the two great world colossi, the United States and the Soviet Union, and this longed-for freedom has relieved them very much.

Fourth, many people realize that the Kremlin has not changed its policies much, and see that a hard though by no means one-sided bargain was driven with Chancellor Adenauer.

Fifth, there is less suspicion and misunderstanding toward the United States.

Sixth, there is a keen interest in next year's presidential politics in the United States.

Seventh, the Cyprus affair is a tough crisis, with no good solution in sight, and the NATO alliance in the eastern Mediterranean is in definite danger.

And, finally, the weather has been lovely in Europe this summer, so people feel cheerful and fine, and in several countries—Britain notably—despite inflation, the people are living better than they have ever done as a whole before.

### **All Peoples Want Peace**

Out of all this it is perfectly clear that the new world political atmosphere is a powerful fact, having a great bearing on the policies of many countries and the thinking of everybody. It has probably gone too far. Nearly everybody wants to believe that the Russians have changed. Courtesy is paying big dividends to the Russians.

The very atmosphere of their treatment of Chancellor Adenauer the other day, however much we all want to examine his bargain more closely, has left its mark.

What they received from Chancellor Adenauer, of course, was a virtual though not

technical recognition of the East German Government, which opens the door wider to dualism in Germany. Just as the domestic Communist parties of Europe are more respectable because they are under the wing of jolly old Bulganin and Khrushchev, so East Germany is now more respectable, no matter how explicitly Chancellor Adenauer and the Bonn Parliament disown it.

A question I have asked Europeans is this: If President Eisenhower is getting a lot of credit for his friendly attitude at Geneva, if the United States is no longer taken as a warmonger by those who should know better, what happens when Secretary Dulles comes to Geneva on October 27 and begins to talk and act tough?

It seems quite obvious that Mr. Dulles will have to be a firm and resolute bargainer at Geneva. Already many Europeans think he is unnecessarily heavy-handed toward the Soviets. Therefore how much freedom of action will he have at Geneva? Will he be bargaining from strength or from weakness?

The American Government believes, I was told in Washington, that the Soviet Union wants a breathing spell so badly it will be willing to pay a real price for it. Many Europeans with whom I have talked are not so sure. They think the Russians have far more to gain in an era of civility than we have.

There is also a great deal of deep-seated neutralism. And if the era of civility has enabled some neutralists to look upon the United States more tolerantly, it has also greatly enhanced their love affair with the Soviet Union.

In Britain, certain unexpected and unofficial military leaders are advocating the withdrawal of all forces from Germany and the development of a neutral Germany: a Sweden in the center of Europe. This position is stoutly combated by Prime Minister Eden, but it is bound to make some headway if for no other reason than the need for manpower at home and the sentimental desire to repatriate the troops.

### **Britain Rides Business Boom**

However this comes out, the fact seemed to me to be that Britain—despite its inflationary and foreign exchange crisis—is bursting with well-being and at least short-term confidence. The battered look has gone out of Britain. The people are actually consuming about 5 per cent more than they did in the 1930's and carrying a great armament burden as well.

It is very pleasant to see the British people having a good time again, but of course it is on the crest of an inflation wave, and they are consuming more than their balance of payments internationally can really afford. They have to export more. That is why they have reacted so painfully to American decisions such as the rejection of low British bids for the Chief of the American tariff on British bicycles.

"Of course the crops aren't good," said the agitators. "The new water is useless. It has had all the electricity taken out of it—just like taking the cream out of milk." This story is typical of a number brought back by Theodore S. Reppel, president of the Advertising Council, after a trip around the world to study USA operations. Mr. Reppel was given an Eisen-  
hower Exchange Fellowship to study the effectiveness of American information programs in combating communist propaganda and infiltration abroad. Visiting 13 countries, Mr. Reppel made special studies in four—Japan, India, France and Italy.

**VILLAGE FAMILY**

In southern Italy, Mr. Reppel picked up the case of a small village family which was having a run of bad illness. The local Communist Party at once sent around a young girl who volunteered her services free of charge, as maid of all work. The family was most grateful.

World-wide communist propa-  
ganda against the United States  
is still so full of tricks that a  
principal job of U. S. Informa-  
tion Agency posts is to catch up  
with false rumors and spike  
them.

At New Delhi, India, early this  
year, one of the native Indian em-  
ployees of USA brought in a typical  
report that was being spread by  
word of mouth in one of the nearby  
provinces.

This area had just been serviced  
with its first pure, running water  
system and its first electric lights,  
supplied by one of the Indian gov-  
ernment's new hydro-electric dams.  
But because of an unusual spell of  
hot, dry weather, and because the  
new reservoir hadn't filled up with  
enough water for adequate irriga-  
tion, many crops dried up.

**IT MADE SENSE**

Taking advantage of this situa-  
tion, communist organizers in the  
province started a story which to

**MY LETTER EDISON**

**Agency Kept Busy Spiking Bizarre Rumors**

26--THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1955

**Negotiation Now Possible**

A peace offensive is under way, determinedly pressed by the Russians and responded to with grateful alacrity by most of the rest of us. But if we are not fooled into relaxing our alliance and our defensive posture, civility is a gain over hostility. We can at last negotiate. But up to now, we have very little evidence that the negotiations will or will not lead to satisfactory agreements. The Austrian settlement was satisfactory. The Adenauer visit was inconclusive. The release of American prisoners in China is only partially satisfactory. There is hope that something can be done about disarmament, but we have a very long and dangerous way to go before these hopes can be turned into reality. An acceptable ultimate agreement on Germany is still remote. Yet, ten years after World War II ended, ten years into the atomic era, we have survived a most dangerous decade of rivalry, suspicion, and local wars. We have moved into the new atmosphere. We have only ourselves to blame if we fail now. Working with our fellow devotees of freedom, we must press forward realistically, wisely, bravely.

But let us come back to larger matters. The Cyprus dilemma. They see no really good solution. One answer would be for Britain to retain the small area needed for military base, and then let the people vote on their own future, which would presumably show a big majority for union with Greece. But this would be totally unsatisfactory to the Turks with their ardent minority unless they were otherwise compensated. Yet such antipathies can be lessened, as is illustrated, by the solid growth of trade between Italy and Yugoslavia following the Trieste settlement last year.

But let me tell you why I am in Rome at all. There is taking place here the fifth American Association. There are delegates from 10 European countries, representing organizations such as the Italian-American Association, the Belgian-American, and so on. I am not a delegate but a speaker; I addressed the congress on the subject of the picture of Europe and the Europeans created in the minds of Americans by their newspapers. Raymond Aron, distinguished writer for Le Figaro in Paris, did the same thing in the opposite direction. The delegates to this meeting are not starry-eyed, unquestioning admirers of the United States. They say, and rightly, that Europe should never and can never become a satellite of the United States. But they feel that a realistic, down-to-earth under-





N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

## MALONE ASSESSES SOVIET'S ECONOMY

After 13,000-Mile Journey,  
Senator Notes Lags Behind  
U. S. but Finds Progress

By HARRY SCHWARTZ  
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Sept. 25.—The Soviet Union is thirty to fifty years behind the United States industrially, but is making rapid progress, Senator George W. Malone said here today. He had just returned from an eight-day journey beyond the Ural Mountains. In four trips in the Soviet Union since arriving here Aug. 20, the Nevada Republican has traveled 13,000 miles visiting factories and farms in many areas. No member of Congress has made a comparable trip for many years.

"They have got all the critical materials they need in the Urals, including uranium," Senator Malone said today. "I am very much impressed by their progress. They are producing things well even though they produce more slowly, use more people and pay less wages than we do. They are like we were thirty to fifty years ago, making great progress as we did then. They will move faster than we did because we had to invent things they can now use."

### Two Steel Plants Visited

The Senator has visited two steel plants, one at Rustavi, in Georgia, and the other at Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, as well as the Volkhov aluminum and cement plants near Leningrad. He also has visited tractor and farm-machinery plants in Rubtsovsk, in the Altai territory, and in Tashkent, in central Asia.

At the Rubtsovsk tractor plant, the Senator was told that daily production was eighty tractors of fifty-four horsepower each. These pull large gang plows, each with five fourteen-inch plows. Thirty-five hundred plows are produced annually at a near-by farm machinery plant.

"These are very good tractors, and pulling those gang plows they sure can turn over a lot of ground in a hurry," Mr. Malone commented.

The Senator, an engineer with thirty-five years' experience, said he was impressed by the quality of steel and aluminum he had seen. "Their blast furnaces may not look like very much in some cases, but in a blast furnace it is the inside

lining that counts, and that the Russians know how to make well," he added.

The Senator was impressed by the number of women he saw working in factories. "Women get all covered with grease and do the same work as men," he said.

In the factories he visited women averaged 35 per cent of all workers. They ranged from a low of 13 per cent in one plant to a high of 52 per cent in another.

### Workers' Wages Given

Senator Malone said the average wage of workers in the plants he visited was 800 or 850 rubles monthly, with the range from 450 to 3,000 rubles monthly.

[The official rate on the ruble is 25 cents, but the ruble actually represents a good deal less in purchasing power.]

"A few top men may earn as much as 5,000 rubles monthly, with the bonuses they get for overfulfilling plans," Mr. Malone said.

In Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley, he declared, "they had more cotton pickers than I thought existed in this part of the world." He was told the valley had more than 2,000,000 acres planted to crops, mainly cotton and corn.

The Nevada legislator flew over much of the virgin land planted this year to grain. He said that the new lands were very dry in many areas and that irrigation was planned.

Mr. Malone said he hoped to travel to Vladivostok and leave the Soviet Union for Japan from there, but he expressed doubt that the Soviet Government would permit this.

Alternatively, he plans a one-day trip to Gorki tomorrow. Then he could leave for Helsinki Wednesday for a visit to Finland, after which he plans to go to Warsaw.

Wash. Post

SEP 26 1955

## Swap of 2 Boys Offered For Hungarian Refugee

Reuters

VIENNA, Austria, Sept. 25.—Communist Hungarian frontier officials offered to trade two Austrian boys who had strayed over the border for a Hungarian who took refuge in Austria yesterday, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior said today.

Soon after the refugee Josef Horvath, cycled into Austria, Hungarian guards asked Austrian guards to hand him over. When the Austrians refused, the exchange was offered. The boys strayed into Hungary earlier this month.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

## EAST ZONE FREES FLIERS

Two Americans Made Forced  
Landing in Training Plane

WARTHA, Germany, Sept. 25 (AP)—Two American fliers were returned to West Germany today by the Communists after they made a forced landing in the Soviet Zone in their T-33 jet trainer.

Major Louis W. Cunningham of El Paso, Tex., and Sgt. Juan P. Gebler of Jersey City, N. J., were "in good condition and had been well-treated," an Air Force spokesman said.

Major Cunningham and Sergeant Gebler were forced down Friday night in East Germany after their radio compass failed and they lost their way on a routine training flight.

They ran out of gasoline and landed their two-seater jet in a field near Eisenach. Their release was arranged through the United States military mission in Potsdam, East Germany.

Their aircraft will be hauled back to the West by truck tomorrow.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

## YUGOSLAVIA WARNS U. S.

Communist Paper Wants No  
Moves to Make Tie Closer

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Yugoslav Communist party newspaper Borba warned the United States today not to try to "re-educate" Yugoslavia and tie it closer to the United States.

Borba, which often speaks for the Government, said "such attempts can be not only futile but harmful as well."

Borba commented editorially on the forthcoming visit to Belgrade of Robert D. Murphy, United States Deputy Under Secretary of State. It said Mr. Murphy's visit would provide opportunities for personal contact and discussion "which have produced useful results."

Borba said Yugoslavs agreed with the American statesmen who suggested that Yugoslavia be allowed to "develop as an independent country."

It chided sections of the United States press that "artificially invent differences" between the two, and said all unsettled problems can be solved.

Wash. Post  
SEP 26 1955

## Prison Doors Open to Many Romanians

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Communist Romania has decreed a sweeping amnesty for many Romanians jailed on war crimes charges, Radio Bucharest reported today.

The broadcast said the decree, following a similar move by Russia, was issued by the Presidium of the Romanian National Assembly.

The decree provided full pardon for persons serving sentences up to 10 years for war crimes, the radio said. Persons sentenced for longer than 10 years "are fully pardoned if they took part in the anti-Hitlerite war in the operation zone."

The broadcast said persons serving terms longer than 10 years and who "did not commit murders on their own initiative" also were to be pardoned.

Sentences of more than 10 years for war crimes will be reduced by half, the decree said. But it exempted from the amnesty prisoners who "were members of Fascist governments" during World War II.

Radio Bucharest said the decree also granted full pardon to persons sentenced up to five years for "infractions against the state."

Wash. Post  
SEP 26 1955

New Soviet Minister  
LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Soviet Union today announced the formation of two new Ministries—for the textile industry and light industry—out of organizations controlled by the Ministry for Consumer Goods. Moscow radio said Nikita S. Khrushchev was named minister of the Textile Industry and Nikolai Nikolavich Mitroshin, Minister of Light Industry.

Wash. Post  
SEP 26 1955

## Russian Popov Stamps

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Moscow radio announced today that Russia will shortly issue two new stamps "to mark the 60th anniversary of the invention of radio by Alexander Popov."

much more in private practice. known that physicians earn 1,250 lei a month, but it is Bucharest hospital said he got a month. A physician in a earnings were 3,000 to 4,000 lei. The economist said his own workers were difficult to find. Industries because street-paying more than earnings in regular of the economists said this was earned 600 lei a month. But one laborer in Bucharest said he An unskilled street-paying without his needing repairs. his trolley a certain distance he could get more if he operated his base pay was 308 lei but that A street-car conductor said that said he earned 400 lei a month. A salesman in the state store tained and promised to get them, certain statistics could be ob- economists. They said they were plained they were theoretical they did not know it and ex- Rumanian Academy confessed for Economic Research of the Three members of the Institute. The average Rumanian wage, it appears difficult to calculate the income of Rumanians, but consider the prices in terms of The manager said one must

#### Average Wages Obscure

radios to \$108 and \$173. bicycle to \$180 and of the small the refrigerator to \$333, of the range is equivalent to \$181.50, dollar, so the price of the gas exchange rate is six lei to the erd in terms of dollars. The the articles must not be consid- The manager said the cost of items were said to be available, band, and a bicycle. All these one of them with a short-wave gas; two different small radios, erator, also operated on bottled in his store; a small gas refig- Rumanian - manufactured items The manager mentioned other years. been turning them out for ten maintained that Rumania had were a Rumanian product. He pride to the fact that the ranges The manager pointed with the stores. able. They can be purchased with ranges operate are more avail- "bottled" gas on which the attraction, said the manager, is examine new gas ranges. One last week by women seeking to 25-A state store was besieged BUCHAREST, Rumania, Sept. Special to The New York Times

By JACK RAYMOND

Stoves and Refrigerators, but Prices Seem High

CONSUMER GOODS GAIN IN RUMANIA

SEP 26 1955  
N.Y. Times

The range of pay appears wide and unrelated to earnings for similar jobs outside Rumania. A shorthand stenographer said she earned 300 lei, a typewriter 1,000 plus bonuses and a sewing-machine operator 800 plus bonuses. A teacher said her earnings were 440 lei a month, while another, a man, said he earned 750. A coal miner said he earned 350 lei a month, but another said he received bonuses for exceeding his quotas and earned 2,000 a month. In terms of averages and working hours, the impression was that it would take a semi-skilled worker 353 hours to earn the price of a gas range. This would be earning at a higher rate than the salesman who sells the ranges. The semi-skilled worker would require 1,566 hours to pay for the gas refrigerator, 200 hours for the small radio and 359 for the bicycle. On the basis of prices in state stores, it would take the semi-skilled worker 171 hours to buy his wife a cheap woolen overcoat, forty-one hours for a pair of work shoes for himself, 146 hours for a cheap woolen suit for himself and 416 hours for a better suit. The impression created was that a substantial number of physicians, writers, engineers and government officials had higher incomes. A guide explained also that many government officials and directors of state enterprises who have automobiles placed at their disposal use them for pleasure driving. Otherwise there are virtually no private automobiles. Rumanian economists stressed that in calculating wages consid- insurance, medical care and treatment must be given to social cantenns, where workers may purchase meals at nominal prices. Rent also is relatively was less than 8 per cent of his income.

At the same time, working conditions better. The changes, increased productivity. In addition to Vorkuta, strikes crushed only with tanks; in the non-ferrous metal combine of Norilsk in northwest Siberia, where, after an initial defeat, the strike restarted and lasted several months, ending in a massacre; and in the Far East-Scholmer says about 60 per cent of the 500,000 prisoners in the Vorkuta region had been released by the time the last of the Austrians there left last June. The Vorkuta strike in July 1953 was the first such strike of which news reached the outside world. The present releases were said to be taking place in line with hitherto unpublished changes in Soviet legislation. Many of these changes correspond to demands made by the prisoners at the time of the various prisoners' strikes. The changes provide for release of all invalid prisoners and those known to have been less than 20 years old when they committed "crimes." Release also is being accorded to prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentences.

Many individual sentences are being reduced by "commissions of revision," sent out by the Soviet Ministry of Justice. A ruling has been made that every working day in which a prisoner completes the task assigned will count as three days off his sentence. New offenders are being sentenced to deportation rather than to forced labor.

Shift Said to Have Begun After Strikes.

Large-Scale Release of Prisoners Indicated Policy on Slave Labor Camps

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL  
Copyright, 1955, the London Observer  
MILAN, Italy, Sept. 21—Ev- dence of the large-scale release of prisoners from several im- portant labor camps areas in the Soviet Union has been dis- closed here at the Congress for Cultural Freedom by Joseph Scholmer, German author of a book on the labor camps of the Vorkuta region. The changes, described by Scholmer on the basis of inter- views with Austrians recently released, seem to amount to a transformation of Soviet penal colonies in the Far North and they seem to represent a shift from forced labor in camps to "free" labor, consist- ing partly of released prisoners kept in enforced residence and partly of new deportees and genuine volunteers. Japs interviewed. Independent confirmation of this theory was offered to the Congress by an American ex- pert, Prof. Herbert Passin, on the basis of interviews with released prisoners from the region of Kazakhstan, where prisoners even got hold of arms and the rising finally was crushed only with tanks; in the Karaganda coal-mining region of Kazakhstan, where look place in 1953 and 1954. In addition to Vorkuta, strikes increased productivity. Indeed, seem to have led to in- labor it entailed. The changes, increased productivity. One of the motives for the changes appeared to be belated recognition that the old system was wasteful because of the ex- tremely low productivity of labor it entailed. The changes, indeed, seem to have led to in- creased productivity. In addition to Vorkuta, strikes crushed only with tanks; in the non-ferrous metal combine of Norilsk in northwest Siberia, where, after an initial defeat, the strike restarted and lasted several months, ending in a massacre; and in the Far East-Scholmer says about 60 per cent of the 500,000 prisoners in the Vorkuta region had been released by the time the last of the Austrians there left last June. The Vorkuta strike in July 1953 was the first such strike of which news reached the outside world. The present releases were said to be taking place in line with hitherto unpublished changes in Soviet legislation. Many of these changes correspond to demands made by the prisoners at the time of the various prisoners' strikes. The changes provide for release of all invalid prisoners and those known to have been less than 20 years old when they committed "crimes." Release also is being accorded to prisoners who have served two-thirds of their sentences.



U.S. Monitor

SEP 12 1955

# Refugees' Broadcasts Crack Iron Curtain

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

There are women's programs over Radio Free Europe and women editors who prepare the scripts for listeners in their own countries and give daily broadcasts.

Two of these are Mrs. Maria Tumlirova, formerly of Prague, and Mrs. Alexandra Stypulkowska, formerly of Warsaw. Their programs are 15 minutes in length and are given from the Radio Free Europe station in Munich first in the morning and then repeated the evening of that day and the morning of the next. Thus, if a woman cannot listen at one hour, or if the radio is jammed in order to blur the broadcast, at one time, then she may be able to hear it at another.

These programs are the link that freedom-loving women in communist-dominated countries have with the free world and make it possible for them to learn how conditions actually are for women in free countries.

Mrs. Tumlirova and Mrs. Stypulkowska both went to Berchtesgaden, Germany, in April for the meeting of the conference on American Women's Activities, and made broadcasts from there, telling of the work carried on by wives of men in the American Armed Forces.

Mrs. Tumlirova's voice is fa-

miliar to her listeners in her homeland for she was a member of parliament in the days of her country's freedom as a republic. Although she broadcasts under another name than her own, women of her country know her and they trust her sincerity and the accuracy of what she tells them.

Her program on Mondays is for homemakers. She talks of things which are on the markets in the countries of the West, and gives prices which she obtains from letters that come to her from women in France, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Norway, Italy, and Germany.

## Compares Conditions

On Tuesdays she talks on women and politics in western countries of Europe and in America. She tells of work women are doing, progress they are making, wages they receive, positions they hold in different countries.

Wednesdays Mrs. Tumlirova gives a personal talk on any pertinent subject, encouraging the women, and giving them any helpful messages she can.

Thursdays, she talks on the education of children in other countries, comparing conditions with those in Czechoslovakia where many are obliged to work in factories.

On Fridays, her program is devoted to literature—the literary works of women all over the world and books of particular interest to women.

Saturdays she uses a script which she writes as a conversation between two countrywomen about conditions now and in the days when Czechoslovakia was free. Information coming out of the country gives her current facts as to what is happening so that she keeps her broadcasts up to date, and she knows the countrywomen so well that her interpretation is accurate and convincing.

Her Sunday broadcasts are devoted to meditation and current events.

There are about 1,300 persons in and around Munich who are connected with Radio Free Europe. About half are Germans, about 100 are Americans and the rest are Central and Eastern European refugees, such as Mrs. Tumlirova and Mrs. Stypulkowska, who write for it or give programs.

Mrs. Stypulkowska, who has programs beamed to Poland three times a week, was arrested in Warsaw by the Gestapo in 1943 and spent two years in a concentration camp. She was saved through the efforts of the Swedish Red Cross and spent two years in Sweden, then went to England.

Her husband, who was an Underground leader during World

War II, was one of 16 such Polish leaders invited by Marshal Zhukov. Mrs. Stypulkowska told me, to talk about the future of the Polish Government, but when they met they were arrested, imprisoned, and tried.

The others in the group did not survive but a note sent by the American Government, asking what had happened to these people, resulted—after six months—in the release of her husband. He was sent to Poland and then escaped to Western Europe.

## Stories of Escape

Mrs. Stypulkowska has one program on the life of the Polish family, based on reports from escapees, from the Communist press and from monitored broadcasts.

They broadcast almost every hour an address of someone liv-

ing abroad, in France, Italy, Sweden and listeners understand they can write there—“Our address is almost anywhere in the Free World,” said Mrs. Stypulkowska.

“I don't believe more than one 100 letters from Communist countries to Radio Free Europe gets through, but we have 20 to 30 a month. We change the address every few days so by the time all post offices are instructed to be on the watch for the old one a new one is being used.”

In her program on the Polish family, Mrs. Stypulkowska uses typical experiences, the rise of prices, coping with the problems of daily living, the arrest of someone, his escape, and so forth.

On her second program, she gives a personal talk for women, discussing education, women's activities in Poland and in the free world. This summer the programs have taken the listeners on a trip around the world, giving them descriptions of conditions in other countries, the interesting life in a western democracy where people have freedom of choice and freedom of movement.

Her third program is devoted to a political speech of five minutes on such questions as the indoctrination of children, facts about the food situation and high prices, and why things are as they are.

Letters of response, difficult as it is to get them through, keep coming, indicating the value of the programs to eager listeners on the east side of Freedom. The refugees preparing these programs work with a zeal born of love and appreciation for freedom, justice, and human rights of which they have once been deprived, and for which they have been ready to give their lives.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

## REFUGEE TRADE SOUGHT

### Hungary Offers Two Austrian Children for Man Who Fled

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (A) — A Hungarian officer offered to exchange two Austrian children held in Hungary for a Hungarian refugee who fled to Austria, the Interior Ministry said today.

The Hungarian was sent back empty-handed by border officials after he crossed the frontier yesterday with ten soldiers to present his proposal.

The Hungarian refugee escaped into Austria on a bicycle early yesterday and has been given asylum. Today Austrian newspapers demanded immediate Government action to effect the release of the children. The Hungarian proposal was the first information Austrian authorities had received that Hungary was holding the children.

"collective leadership," and they plainly indicate that the Kremlin is as dedicated as ever to the ideological dream of a communized world. Forewarned is fore-armed. This is a saying less picture-escape than the old Russian proverb about

## Leaders Rehabilitated

**Support Lacking**

Mr. Hanks' decision not only will strengthen the good will of the Warsaw Government, but also will assist present Communist efforts to bring about a readjustment of Poland's Roman Catholic clergy. The former Party and was active in the Roman Catholic labor movement in Upper Silesia before the war.

to whistle," Soviet smiles, according to Mr. Khrushchev, reflect a genuine desire to live at peace with the rest of the world, but they do not mean that the Kremlin intends to retreat from the idea that the star of capitalism is waning and that communism is riding the wave of the future and will ultimately be triumphant everywhere. And he has declared that Red Russia is supremely confident of winning that victory, not by resorting to war but by proving itself superior in competition with the West's free-enterprise system—"the way of the blind," as he calls it.

Mr. Khrushchev's views probably are shared by all other members of the Soviet

Nikita Khrushchev, the ebullient chief of the Soviet Communist Party, is a frank man. Speaking at a banquet for the East German Reds in Moscow, he has bluntly asserted that if anybody in the leaders "involve abandonment of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, he deceives himself poorly. Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns

# Until Shrimp Whistle

Star. Evening Star  
SEP 20 1955

The Geneva Conference and Doubts About U.S.

Judging by remarks which the former Premier made at recent Cabinet sessions, he reached the conclusion that while both Washington and Moscow were wooing Germany, Moscow was more interested in supporting Poland's territorial integrity than were the Americans whose heavy investments of capital and good will in Germany made it appear likely that they would back Bonn's demand for restoration of Germany's prewar boundaries. It seems, indeed, that many Poles are far less interested in the prospect of a restoration of their prewar boundaries with the U.S.S.R. than in the prospect of peaceful development within the present borders. Hugo Hanke's defection thus seems to support or at least one of the hope to survive with the active country as Poland no longer can colossal, even so important a Atlantic powers and the Soviet official systems dominated by the Hemmed in between the potentially aggressive Germany. The comeback of a powerful and policy which already supports the conviction that United States confused their countrymen, but Washington and Moscow which lessening of feeling between think that it is not so much the Polish refugees Communist exiles.

upon the morale of the anti-effect of the Geneva Conference home to the West the shattering return. His defection brings had something to do with his the character of the man also

## Doubts About U.S.

Return to Poland of Hugon Hanka, Premier of the Polish Government, ex-minister, represents a first tangible success of the Warsaw Government's efforts to rally dissident Poles at home and abroad to their new course of apparent independence, national reconciliation, and, as Hugon Hanka who has already dissented from J. Pilsudski's Communism put it, Poland's own way to many.

By Paul Wohl  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

## Reds Use Exile to Curb Polish Rift

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD  
Sunday, September 18, 1955 E5

## Matter of Fact

# Yugoslavia Likes Its Marxism Mild

By Stewart Alsop

BELGRADE—Yugoslavia is living proof of how far the process of change can go in a Communist state, once it gets started. All qualified observers agree that some sort of process of change has started also in the Soviet Union. And it is therefore tempting to speculate whether the change in Russia might go as far as it has here.

Make no mistake about it. Yugoslavia is a Communist state, and a dictatorship. But it is a very different sort of Communist dictatorship than it was seven or eight years ago, when Yugoslavia was threatening Trieste, shooting down American planes and actively supporting the Greek Communist guerillas.

In those days, according to reliable witnesses, the Tito regime was in some ways tougher than Stalin's. The suppression of all vestiges of liberty was as total as in Russia, the secret police was as ruthless, and the life of the people was even more drab. Now, Tito's Yugoslavia presents a startling contrast even to the milder post-Stalin Soviet Union.

SOME OF THESE CONTRASTS are trivial, like the fact that the Belgrade newspapers print "Donald Duck" and "Jiggs and Maggie." And yet would it not have a certain political significance if Moscow's leading newspapers suddenly began using, and even paying for, American comic strips?

Or take, as another example, the party which Dictator Tito threw the other night for the Greek King and Queen. If the late King Alexander had been around to haunt the white sugar-candy palace that he built himself here in Belgrade, he would have felt right at home. He would have applauded particularly the impeccable full dress of the Yugoslav officials and the red-on-blue dress uniform of the Yugoslav generals.

And he would have been impressed, too, by the elegant amiability displayed toward their royal highnesses by Marshal Tito—who, after all, has spent most of his life plotting the downfall of royal highnesses of all sorts.

No such scene could possibly have occurred in the Soviet Union, where even the simple dinner jacket is condemned as a symbol of "bourgeois decadence" and official receptions are about as elegant as a bear-hug.

What has been happening here—and what may yet happen in the Soviet Union—is what one astute Western observer calls "the bourgeoisization of Communism." The break with Stalin threw the Yugoslav leaders into close contact with the West, willy-nilly. Certain habits and viewpoints of the West were absorbed, by a sort of osmosis, simply because they made life easier and pleasanter.

To be sure, there are in Belgrade the same dreariness and drabness which are ap-

parently inseparable from Communism. But, in sharp contrast to Moscow, there are pretty girls on the streets, dressed with a certain sense of style. What is no doubt more important, there is an atmosphere of casual human easiness here which is still utterly lacking in Russia.

You can have a meal alone with a Yugoslav official or newspaperman. You can talk with him, argue with him, joke with him, in a way wholly impossible in Russia. The Yugoslavs are even capable of making jokes about the sacred doctrine. One very high official, asked about the Marxist doctrine of "the withering away of the state," roared with laughter and said: "Well, I'd have to wither away first, and so far I feel all right." Nobody makes that kind of joke in the Soviet Union.

Actually, the Yugoslav leaders take their own special brand of Marxist doctrine very seriously indeed—even though, unlike the Russians, they are capable of joking about it. According to the Yugoslavs, they discovered in about 1950 that the Russian system of total dictation from the center and ruthless agricultural collectivization just didn't work. So they have elaborated their own brand of Marxism. Its catchwords are "decentralization" and "economic democracy."

RELIABLE OBSERVERS claim that workers in Yugoslav enterprises really do have something to say about their conditions of work and the division of the profits, and that control from the center really is much lighter than in the Russian system.

At any rate, the Yugoslavs are sure that they have invented a new and better kind of Marxist state. One of the top Yugoslav officials solemnly told this reporter that "Yugoslav democratic socialism will mark as great a crossroads in world history as the victory of capitalist democracy over feudalism."

The Yugoslavs, as this remark suggests, are perhaps the cockiest people in the world. And by the same token, they are quite sure that, far from Yugoslavia being attracted back to the Soviet way of doing things, the Soviets will eventually see the wisdom of emulating the Yugoslavs, adopting "decentralization," "economic democracy," dress suits, jokes, arguments among themselves about politics, and all the other aspects of Yugoslav life.

Could the Yugoslavs perhaps be right? Could it be that the "bourgeoisization of Communism," which has gone so far here, has really begun to get under way in the Soviet Union too?

Could the doctrinaire irrationality which has so long threatened the world give way in time to something milder and mellow, something that could at least be lived with?

Here in Belgrade, it looks at least possible, though no more than remotely possible.

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.  
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1945  
A-15

## Pressure for Trade With Reds

Will U. S. Make Another Mistake  
And Help Foes Build War Potential?

launched the new friendly dip-  
lomacy, we were compelled to  
regard the Communists in  
Europe and Asia as enemies  
who looked only for a favor-  
able chance to jump us. We  
limited our trade with them,  
not follow the same policy,  
Under the excuse that they  
needed outlets for their in-  
dustrial production, they dealt  
fairly extensively with both  
the USSR and Communist  
China.

Now that the Reds have  
changed their frowns to grins  
some of our own people are  
anxious to unload not only  
whole factories. These would  
go to governments which our  
diplomats and military men  
regard as inevitable enemies  
who are merely playing for  
time.  
We are not people to en-  
rage in preventive wars. But  
this does not mean that we  
should make things easier for  
the dictators to consolidate  
and expand their holdings.  
Superficial observers such  
as the legislators who are now  
visiting the USSR and basking  
in the Kremlin friendships  
are said to be ready to start  
a drive in Congress in January  
to improve relations with the  
Communist world by permitting  
trade. This would permit us  
to dispose of burdensome agri-  
cultural surpluses even if only  
for 10 cents on the dollar.  
Those legislators have short  
memories of how the free  
world built up the military ma-  
chine of the Japanese and  
Nazi war lords.

A similar situation con-  
tributed to the defeat and de-  
moralization of the Germans  
in both world wars. The allied  
blockades were at least as  
much responsible as military  
and air power for the defeat of  
courageous and well-trained  
armies.  
Until last February when  
Soviet Premier Bulganin

lapped more from economic  
The vulture nations col-  
lapsed more from economic  
pressure than military re-  
verses. Thus the American  
submarines in the Pacific con-  
tributed at least as much to  
the defeat of Japan by cutting  
off its lines of supply as the  
A-bombs dropped on Hiro-  
shima and Nagasaki. As a  
matter of fact the Japanese  
were almost ready to sur-  
render late in 1944 because of  
shortages which were not all  
strategic materials.

Our industrialists are told  
that the export of Communist-  
Soviet and Chinese Commu-  
nist regimes would seek to  
strengthen, even indirectly,  
the Communist war potential.  
And so long as the Reds do  
not give any definite evidence  
by deeds that they have aban-  
doned their pursuit of world  
domination, it would be fool-  
ish to strengthen them so  
they could later cut our  
throats, our diplomatic and  
military policy makers believe.

The question of trade with  
the USSR—and possibly with  
Communist China—has be-  
come a hotly debated issue  
among top-level officials.  
Since the sweetness-and-  
light policy was initiated by the  
Russian leaders at Geneva last  
July there has been strong  
pressure on the Government  
to relax its trade restrictions  
and provide the Communist  
world with everything it needs  
for its people.  
The pressure comes not only  
from politicians, who, despite  
the Kremlin's refusal to offer  
tangible evidence of goodwill,  
prefer to hide their heads in  
the sand, but also from power-  
ful industrial and banking  
centers.  
Some industrial leaders are  
surprised when State Depart-  
ment experts point out that  
the enslaved peoples have al-  
most no purchasing power and  
American businessmen could  
not expect to export any size-  
able volume of consumer  
goods.  
The deals would be exclu-  
sively between American pro-  
ducers and the Red govern-  
ments. It would be the same  
kind of trade as existed before  
the last war between this  
country and the German Nazi  
and Japanese Bushido regimes.

Before launching into World  
War II, Hitler also purchased  
large quantities of "non-stra-  
tegic goods" from his intended  
victim who were all anxious  
to deal with Germany on the  
assumption that a "happy  
population will be reluctant to  
go to war."  
The vulture nations col-  
lapsed more from economic  
pressure than military re-  
verses. Thus the American  
submarines in the Pacific con-  
tributed at least as much to  
the defeat of Japan by cutting  
off its lines of supply as the  
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C.S. Monitor  
AUG 31 1955

# State of the Nations: Behind the Curtain - XI

By JOSEPH A. BARNER

Berlin

As I think back over what I have seen, heard, and felt, in my trip behind the Iron Curtain, I am increasingly persuaded that all useful speculation and all worthwhile projections into the future flow from three cardinal facts. They are as follows:

1. The contrast today between Western and Eastern Europe is profound. To enter the satellite world from Vienna and emerge from it here in Berlin is to realize that communism has suffered over the past seven years a thundering historic defeat.

Western Europe, for all its shortcomings and problems and partial failures, is a vast rising pool of human well-being and physical vitality and productiveness. The water in this pool is pressing against and lapping over the top of the barrier we call the Iron Curtain. Beyond that barrier, that dam, lies a gray, dismal swamp of Communist economic bumbling and bureaucratic blundering.

2. Moscow is profoundly interested in maintaining its military front line along the western frontiers of the satellite countries.

3. But to maintain its military position Moscow may be forced to permit more latitude in economic and political systems.

The proof of the three cardinal facts and of their combined meaning lies in Poland.

Poland is the biggest of the satellite countries. Militarily, Poland is by far the most important of them all to Moscow and it is today the most reliable of them all to Moscow.

The commander of its armed forces and its Defense Minister is Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, a Soviet military hero of World War II.

Yet the government in Poland is the most relaxed of the satellite governments in its attitude toward the West. It alone has retained residual contacts with the West. It alone never purged its fringes of all persons who served in the London, as distinct from the Moscow, emigre group of the war period. It alone is fairly free about admitting Western newspapermen. Only in Poland are such visitors received by high officials of the government.

And in Poland communism has achieved less of its ideological purpose and fewer of its social goals than in the other satellite countries.

If Moscow were interested primarily in the success of communism in the satellite countries, it long since would have found itself new agents in Poland. Yet the fact is that Moscow seems relatively satisfied with the regime in Poland.

How does one explain this seeming contradiction in terms—a satellite government which has scored the highest mark in military loyalty to Moscow, and the lowest marks in communization of its people and its economy? That Moscow is satisfied would seem to be confirmed by the fact that Poland is the only satellite country to which Moscow has made an expensive, if aesthetically doubtful, gift—the Palace of Culture in Warsaw.

There is, I submit, only one possible explanation which satisfies all the known facts.

Moscow must know as well as anyone else that the laws of political and economic gravity will not tolerate a perpetuation of the present state of affairs in Eastern Europe. The present contrast between Eastern and Western Europe is devastating to the prestige of communism. The high waters of Western recovery are spilling over the Iron Curtain into the economic and social swamplands beyond. Nothing can keep them out much longer. If the high waters are not admitted in a controlled flow the dam must burst and flood out a whole decade of Moscow investment.

It is difficult to conceive of any of the satellite governments, except the one in Poland, surviving even a controlled flow of high water through the dam. Perhaps the Polish one could, thanks to its own failures. It could still, if it chose, make its peace with the peasants, with the laboring classes, and with the Roman Catholic Church. If it did these things, it would cease to be Communist except in name. It could do these things and remain in the good graces of Moscow if it continued to be militarily loyal to Moscow.

If I read the signs correctly this, for better or for worse, is the way the winds are blowing from Moscow across the Polish plains. Poland will be allowed, indeed may even be encouraged, to make its economic and social peace with the West at the price of remaining a staunch military ally of the Soviet Union. Whether Moscow can possibly succeed in such a maneuver is, of course, another matter.



SEP 15 1955

# Bonn-Moscow Tie Rubs West

By Henry S. Maynard

Chief of the London News Bureau of  
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Great Britain and its Western European Allies are assaying the Adenauer-Kremlin talks to see what, if anything, has been lost or endangered.

While opinion here and on the continent remains far from unanimous, some genuine uneasiness is being manifested.

It stems from the fact that Western Europe always is sensitive to moves involving the Soviet Union and Germany.

If the two disagree, that is cause for alarm on this side of the Atlantic.

And if, as was the case when the West German Chancellor conferred with the Soviet leaders, certain areas of agreement are reported, that also can be considered a reason for apprehension in the Western camp.

Agreement between Moscow and both halves of divided Germany could disturb the delicate balance of power in Europe that has been built up through painstaking conferences and years of effort by Western diplomats.

## Concern Disclosed

Dr. Konrad Adenauer himself is given high marks for remaining loyal to his Western ties in the face of heavy Communist pressure and enticement. Concern, nevertheless, is felt here that Soviet strategists have chalked up long-run gains.

On the matter of diplomatic relations between the two countries, for example, the initial gain may have been Dr. Adenauer's in the form of returned prisoners—an emotional, personal problem that the German leader is too shrewd to ignore.

An informed body of opinion in the Western camp, however, holds that the Kremlin was willing to pay that price for an ambassador from Bonn, in order that two Germanys should continue to exist for the present—and in order that both be represented only in Moscow.

## Tactical Advantage

That, it is pointed out authoritatively, could make it easier at the forthcoming Geneva foreign ministers conference or German unification to argue that a European security pact should be established between the Eastern and Western military alliances, with one Germany on each side.

Knowing that the enforce division of Germany cannot endure indefinitely, the East the would be in the best tactical position to develop contacts between the West and East German capitals at the outset, or to influence Germany when eventually unified.

Meanwhile, unification negotiations could be carried out independent of the Western powers.

While facing up to these po-

lentialities, experts here and on the continent realize that the achievement of a Communist diplomatic triumph of this magnitude is far from assured.

The initial reaction on this side of the Atlantic, however, has been more sober than that expressed in Washington.

## Dangers Spotlights

In the long run, this may prove desirable as a counter to what many regard as excessive overoptimism that the top-level Geneva talks last July somehow guaranteed that all will be well.

In the face of direct contact between both German states and Moscow, it is emphasized anew here that the West cannot afford to lag in its efforts to convince West Germany that its best chance for unification, security, and independence lies with the Atlantic Alliance.

For if West Germany can be even partly subverted by the Kremlin, Europeans know that the Western European Union is doomed, and the battle for European security that seemed won may have to be commenced anew.

Scant comfort is taken here that the Communists have been forced to woo West Germany and abandon some past concepts. Instead, emphasis centers on what the West ought to do to meet and counteract the altered Soviet approach now that it is in effect.

## Two Germanys

Of particular concern is the virtual certainty that millions of ordinary Germans will be more pleased at the prisoner return Dr. Adenauer gained than disconcerted over the diplomatic relations he conceded.

The summoning of East German Communist representatives to Moscow immediately after Dr. Adenauer's departure also is regarded as evidence that the Kremlin will seek to hold both Germanys.

Support therefore exists for the contention that if West Germany will pay an unexpectedly high price for the return of some thousands of German prisoners from Soviet hands, Bonn some day might be willing to pay a higher price to free 18 million East Germans from a Communist puppet regime.

At the moment, optimistic and pessimistic schools of thought among the Western Allies are in approximate balance on the outcome of the latest Moscow talks.

Whether the Kremlin is on the offensive or the defensive is a debatable matter. But Soviet policy plainly is on the move—and the momentum built up may prove advantageous at the October Geneva sessions unless the West proves just as agile, informed sources here warn.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

## SPY CASE HELD PERIL TO U. S.-BRITISH TIES

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25—A Conservative Member of Parliament described the recent revelations on Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess today as "an astonishing story of sustained ineptitude."

Sir Robert Boothby said the House of Commons would have to decide when it reconvened next month whether it had deliberately misled for the last four years.

Asserting that there was little doubt that the security services were at fault, he said the case was "a disastrous story" and one that could go a long way to impair relations with the United States.

In an article in the Sunday newspaper The People, Vladimir Petrov, Soviet diplomat who exposed espionage in Australia, said today he was convinced that Maclean's wife, Melinda, knew of his plan to flee Britain. But Mr. Petrov conceded that conclusive evidence was lacking.

He said that another Soviet diplomat had told him the Soviet secret police sought an opportunity to make contact with her immediately after her husband vanished, but that the heads of the secret police decided it would be too risky.

The Sun

Sept 23 1955

## East, West Germany Agree On Olympics

Munich, Germany, Sept. 22 (AP). Ski officials of West and East Germany said today they have decided to send a 30-man team to the 1956 Winter Olympic Games to represent all of Germany at Cortina, Italy.

East and West Germany failed to agree in 1952. As a result, only athletes from West Germany competed at Oslo.

Wash. Daily News

SEP 22 1955

## West Asked to Protest Soviet Move

BONN, Germany, Sept. 22 (AP). West Germany announced today it has asked the Western Big Three to protest the new Soviet-East German agreement giving the East Germans control of West Berlin's approaches.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer disclosed this move at the start of a long report to parliament on his recent mission to Moscow.

He also said that West Germany will consider it "an unfriendly act" if any Western nations establish diplomatic relations with communist East Germany.

SEP 9 1955

# Bonn Writes... An Informal News Report

By J. EMLYN WILLIAMS, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

## 'Maybe—but I Didn't'

"Yes, I might have taken a job there. But, somehow, I didn't."

Two young German friends of mine were talking about their experiences across the Iron Curtain, in the Soviet zone. They had just returned from a three weeks' vacation there. Both of them were qualified engineers who were spending their last holiday together before "going out into the world." Heinz had gone first with Kurt whose mother lived in Halle.

Heinz said he had heard such conflicting stories about conditions in the eastern zone that he wanted to see for himself. Maybe, he would take a job there for a few years. He had no political bias—capitalism or communism—it was all the same to him! All he wanted was a good job, which would enable him to have plenty to eat and drink, with something over to enjoy himself. He had been a prisoner of war, in both the Soviet Union

and the activities of the local Communist Party organizations — especially those concerned with youth.

When they reached the coast, they settled for a few days in one of the workers' holiday resorts. There was no doubt about it. The workers and their families were being housed in the best hotels. They were as well-fed as masses of people can be under such circumstances. And everybody seemed quite happy. The sea was lovely. The weather could not have been better. No politics could alter that.

Yet there was one discordant note. All through the day and well into the evening, there was a never-ceasing roar of propaganda from strategic points along the strand and in the town. It never missed you, wherever you were.

"I thought I should have escaped it here," one "comrade" confided to Kurt. "But nothing of the sort. So I'm leaving tomorrow although there is another week due to me. I've made some excuse to get back. I don't know whether it is the strange surroundings. But this 'bla... bla' does not seem to be so bad back in Leipzig. Maybe, I have learned to ignore it there!"

It was soon known that Kurt and Heinz were from "the other side." Talks soon developed about the conditions on both sides of the Iron Curtain, and particularly whether that curtain would disappear during the coming months. Nor was it surprising that local "Vopo" (peoples police) got to know all about them. They were invited to make a call "at their convenience."

When they did call, they were treated with the greatest courtesy. The purpose of the invitation soon turned out to be an offer of work if they would remain in the east zone. The "Vopo" already knew they were trained engineers, and told them that with their qualifications they could get interesting, well-paid jobs.

Or, if Heinz and Kurt wanted to continue their wartime activities, then the semimilitary peoples police was open to them. They could start with a rank equivalent to that of major, and the chances of promotion were plentiful since the new Soviet zone forces were to be expanded. Former young officers like themselves were urgently needed. They were the type who could help the fatherland as soon as the "reactionaries" in Bonn were out of the way!

Naturally, the two friends replied, they must have time to think it over. But immediately outside in the open air again they decided it would be best to move off lest the friendly offer become compulsory.

Later, they were to find it difficult to get from the east zone to East Berlin. Only by persuading the "Vopo" at the boundary that they were particularly anxious to see the Stalin Allee—the pride of East German architecture today—were they allowed to cross over. To Heinz and Kurt, however, this was the way to West Berlin where they could act "normally" once more.

"Maybe, I might have taken a job over there," said Heinz, "but once I heard those loudspeakers' shrill tones, and saw what the 'Vopo' wanted me to do, I realized I was not going to be left alone to live my own life. So off we go tomorrow to our new job at Bochum, in the Ruhr."



Associated Press

### East German Youth Marches

and the United States. All he asked now was to be "left alone to live his own life."

Kurt had quite other ideas. What had happened to his family and to the friends of his school days had long decided his attitude. He was staying in the West. But since acrimonious arguments over the past few years did not seem to influence Heinz, he said nothing.

Together, they rode on borrowed bicycles from Halle via East Berlin to Schwerin and along the Baltic Coast. As they stopped by the wayside or in the villages along the route, they talked with all kinds of people and heard numerous complaints about the bad conditions,



Political opinion here is still somewhat nonplussed about what West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer finally accepted in the closing sessions of the Moscow conference and remains sharply divided on whether the price paid was necessary or was understandably enough, press and radio still concentrate on news of the release of German war prisoners. Practically nothing appears about misgivings concerning the opening up of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany and of future hopes for reunification, which are mentioned in the third or fourth sentence of any serious conversation here today.

**East Germans Summoned**

Though nobody has hitherto dared to write it, what is being asked is: Has Dr. Adenauer sacrificed the 17,000,000 Germans in the Soviet zone for some war prisoners whom it is believed would have otherwise been released? It only because the Soviet Union desires to appear before the world as a civilized nation.

This whole question became sharply defined with the news that the Soviet Union has already summoned to Moscow a delegation from the East German Government to discuss, among other things, the same problem of German prisoners of war. Reports from East Berlin indicate that the delegation will present proposals concerning repatriation of "war-condemned" Germans and civilian internees. These discussions are said to be a continuation of conversations begun by Soviet Premier Nikita A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, in Berlin on their return from the summit conference in Geneva last July. The new conference is to explore further measures for extending and strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Soviet zone of Germany, as well as to begin on other issues of mutual interest. It is officially reported in the East German press.

**Refugee Flood Seen**

News of this development is received rather bitterly here as another indication that there is no hope of reunification of this country except through cooperation with the East German Communists. This means on Soviet terms and quite otherwise than has been envisaged in so many official speeches here in the federal republic.

It also is expected that the result of the Moscow conference will be a new flood of refugees from the Soviet zone into West Germany via West Berlin, since so many still under Communist domination had been hoping that Chancellor Adenauer's talks with the men in the Kremlin would contribute at least somewhat toward reunification.

The East German Communist regime appears jubilant. Its press maintains that it is now clear that, from Dr. Adenauer was compelled to abandon his so-called policy of negotiation from strength and admit the existence of two German states.

Secondly, that reunification and the Paris treaties are incompatible, that reunification come only after a long period following a general settlement of the security problem and following negotiations between the East and West German Governments.

**Negative Reaction**

Thirdly, that whatever its formal position, the federal republic now must restrict the political activities of the East European emigre organizations and "American propaganda" within its borders.

Reactions on the Moscow conference from West Berlin have been definitely negative. Almost the entire press seems convinced that this means indirect recognition of the status quo in Germany and a hardening Soviet attitude of reunification.

Also, there is some anxiety concerning the future status of West Berlin. It now is under four-power administration. The three Western Allied ambassadors in Bonn act as high commissioners and the Soviet ambassador in the east zone represents the Soviet Union. The question now is, when there is a Soviet ambassador in Bonn, will he take over the high commissioner's functions and will West Berlin then be excluded from the federal republic as far as the Soviet Union is concerned?

**No Consultation**

In any case, it is pointed out that establishing diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow raises new problems for at least West Berlin should have been consulted before such a development, which was not considered vaguely possibly when the Chancellor went to Moscow.

**Moscow's PW Price Jars West Germans**

By J. Evelyn Williams  
Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite all these misgivings, it is generally assumed that when Parliament debates this crucial step on Sept. 22, there will be a majority in favor. Grounds for this attitude in most cases will be: "What else could we do?" Just as those Germans who support Dr. Adenauer's action ask, "What else could he do?"

SEP 15 1955  
S.S. Monitor

**C.S. Monitor**  
SEP 8 1955

# Britain's Reds Fail To Exploit Job Glut

By Peter Lyne

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

## Southport, England

The Communist group in Britain's Trades Union Congress has failed here—at least for the time being—in its bid to exploit the nation's acute overemployment situation.

This overemployment situation was given new emphasis by the publication Sept. 8 of Ministry of Labor figures indicating that in July there were 473,000 jobs waiting to be filled in Britain. Employment in the same month reached a record peacetime level of 22,945,000. Unemployment, estimated at under 200,000, was only .9 per cent of those employed.

This is the position the Communist Unionists would like to have exploited at this week's 87th annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, representing more than 8,000,000 workers. The Communists wanted to encourage a free-for-all wage scramble. This could wreck the British economy.

The Communist line of attack used to be that capitalism meant unemployment. Today the Communist argument, so far as Britain is concerned, is that capitalism is showing that it cannot stand full employment.

## Communists Helped

Britain's present serious over-spending and inflationary difficulties have certainly been helping the Communists and their associates develop their argument. For the past 12 months, it seems, the British have been too prosperous. They have been living too well. The result is that their balance-of-payments situation with other countries has deteriorated, world confidence in the pound sterling has waned, and inflation has increased rapidly at home.

The Communists had an unusually favorable opportunity. Many non-Communist trade unionists when they assembled here at Southport this week were angry with the Conservative Party for winning this year's general election without, so they claimed, disclosing the full extent of Britain's economic weaknesses in the midst of apparent plenty and prosperity.

In fact the Communists had one of their best chances ever to exploit the situation. The Communist effort was mainly led by the Communist-controlled Electrical Trades Union.

## Success Achieved

The ETU did achieve considerable success when it backed a resolution in favor of a 40-hour week and drastic cuts in overtime. That resolution was defeated by a vote of 4,303,000 to 3,684,000.

But when it came to the really crucial resolution on whether there is to be an all-out scramble for higher wages or a responsible approach to the matter by each union concerned, then the responsible element of the union

movement swamped the leftists by a vote of 5,346,000 to 2,699,000.

Thus the government of Sir Anthony Eden, officials in Whitehall, and businessmen and financiers can breathe more freely again.

However, it would be well for an observer here at Southport to warn any British consumers and overseas traders who may be sighing with relief at this point that there is an important condition which the more responsible trade unionists insist on.

## Prompt Action Demanded

It is that the Conservative government should do something without further delay to steady the cost of living and control prices and profits. Otherwise the workers have given fair warning that they cannot be expected to cooperate fully in the anti-inflationary battle.

In voting for membership on the TUC's general council for the coming year, Arthur Horner, Communist secretary of the coal miners and one of most popular of Communist leaders, was once again overwhelmingly defeated. There are no Communists on the general council.

It appears from this year's conference that the voting power of Communist-dominated trade unions has dwindled to about 400,000 out of the TUC's total voting power of 8,000,000.

This is more or less in line with other indications of falling Communist influence. The membership of the British Communist Party in 1955 is given as 33,000. In 1944 it was 47,500, which was its highest total. Circulation of the London Communist Daily Worker newspaper is 80,000.

## Warning Heeded

In the British general election last May there were 17 Communist candidates who polled 33,144 votes. In the 1945 general election, 21 candidates polled 102,780 votes.

On the morning of Sept. 8, the TUC discussed whether, in view of the easing of tension between East and West, there should be an immediate move by the British TUC to get together with the government-controlled Soviet trade union movement.

Mr. Horner made a tremendous effort to get a "we are all brothers now" resolution passed. But the congress heeded the advice of its president, Charles Geddes, who warned that now was the time to be most careful when the tension was easier.

The congress finally decided by 4,457,000 to 3,431,000 that the leopard hadn't yet changed its spots even though it was smiling. In other words, it would be waste of time trying to affiliate as long as Communist trade unions are not free in the Western sense.

N.Y. Times

SEP 22 1955

## MADRID COMPARES PERON AND FRANCO

Officially Inspired Comment  
in Press Notes Lessons in  
Argentine's Mistakes

By CAMILLE M. CIANFARRA

Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Sept. 21 — Many Spaniards believe that the ousted Peron regime in Argentina was in some aspects similar to the present Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The argument heard is that both the regimes were a military dictatorship, that Spain and Argentina are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic countries and that the internal policies followed by Madrid and Buenos Aires had in common industrialization and improvement of social conditions. The views of the political, social and religious groups comprising Spanish society thus are reflected in the press.

But, apparently as a result of official directives, many newspapers have expressed the hope that Argentina might be spared the back luck of an "inoperating democracy," as the newspaper Pueblo put it. In other words, officially inspired comments are that the best solution for Argentina is another dictatorship.

Arriba, which is the organ of the right-wing Falange party, praises Juan D. Peron's social policy. It implicitly deplores the Argentine dictator's fall which, it fears, may leave a "void that could be quickly filled by bolshevism." The Falange party considers itself the militant anti-Communist force and the champion of Spanish workers' interests.

## Self-Justification Seen

One of the aims of the editorial seems to be to justify the existence of the Falange party as an effective bulwark against communism.

Pueblo, which is the spokesman for Spain's Government-controlled trade unions, insists that under General Peron the Argentine workers had "attained almost all their objectives." The implication is that it is to the Spanish workers' interest to support the Franco regime.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 22 1955

## Strike at British Atomic Plant

CALDER HALL, England, Sept. 21 (U.P.)—Some 700 construction workers went on strike today at Great Britain's first atomic power station. A spokesman of the British Atomic Energy Authority said failure to settle the labor dispute quickly could prevent the 50,000-kilowatt nuclear station from being completed on schedule next year.

The strikers are employees of a private contractor building the plant.

Ya, which is the organ of Catholic Action, says that General Peron's major error was his "ideological battle against the church." The implied "message" of the editorial is that collaboration between church and state is essential to the stability of any regime, including Spain's, and that anti-clericalism, which is held to be widespread in Spain, is a destructive political factor. ABC, the monarchist daily, feels that the "excessive power" given by General Peron to the Argentine General Confederation of Labor caused a feeling of "insecurity throughout the country" and that this in turn led to anti-Peronist reaction from the other classes. The implied conclusion is that too much power in the hands of the workers may lead to civil strife in any country, including Spain.



N. Y. N. T.

SEP 23 1955

# Trump Card Thrown Away By Macmillan's Statement

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The wishful dream that there isn't going to be any war because it would be too awful has once before been proclaimed as the basis for world policy by Harold Macmillan, the British Foreign Secretary. But now he adds to it the surprising comment that Western diplomacy is



Lawrence

entering a phase in which there will be "negotiation from equality" with Soviet Russia instead of "negotiation from strength."

This is but another way of saying that the Western powers are accepting in a defeatist mood the status of things as they are and that the gains made through aggression by the Soviets and the Red Chinese are never going to be challenged. Mr. Macmillan adds:

"We must rely on moral power. Material strength, though essential, cannot do it alone."

But when it is announced that material strength is not even to be potentially put in the balance and that no spirit of resistance is to be invoked to encourage oppressed peoples to overthrow their rulers, dictatorships are bound to remain indefinitely in power.

## One Dictator Gone

Today Argentina has overthrown its dictator. It was the moral influence of the people which gave momentum to the rebel movement, but at the top were men who were ready to risk their lives for freedom. There may be no outward signs of revolt today in Soviet Russia or in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, but the spirit of resistance is building up just the same. When Secretary Macmillan says the Soviets and the West are negotiating from a position of "equality," he throws away a trump card in the game of moral force. For there is no equality of position as between good men and evil men.

The American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in his speech before the United Nations, talked about the future era, too, but he wisely said "it will not be an era of placidity and stagnancy, in the sense that the status quo, with its manifold injustices, is accepted as permanent." President Eisenhower, in his recent speech before the American Bar Association, pointedly said that "we must not think of peace as a static condition in world affairs" and that "unless there is peaceful change, there is bound to be violent change."

Mr. Dulles carried out this theme in his Thursday speech when he warned Soviet Russia that it would be a mistake to assume that "the injustice of a divided Germany can be perpetuated without grave risk."

Violence can break out when the passions of patriotism burn fiercely in the breasts of men who yearn for freedom. Nationalism is a deep-seated urge. The moral force of the world is usually lined up behind peoples who strive to gain their independence or to regain liberties lost.

more, for which it stands here branded as an aggressor. It took over Tibet by armed force. It became allied with the Communist Viet Minh in their effort to take over Indochina by armed force. Then, following the Indochina armistice, it turned its military attention to the Formosa area. It intended to take this area by force, and began active military assaults on its approaches—which assaults, it claimed, were a first step in its new program of military conquest."

Yet Norway, Sweden and Denmark cast their ballots in favor of seating this same aggressor, thus dampening the hopes of the Chinese people that the Nationalists or some other group might have the moral support of the free world as a whole in seeking liberation.

Moral force is important, but when free nations forsake it on momentous issues, as Norway and Sweden and Denmark did, it produces discouragement for the oppressed and encouragement for the oppressors. In the end violence breaks out in local areas and the little wars become big wars in which all nations become involved. For, unless deep-seated grievances are settled, they fester and ultimately provoke bloodshed even in a nuclear era.

Sometimes governments yield to expediency and forsake the tenets of moral force when oppressed people most need their encouragement. Thus it is surprising to see the governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark voting this week to seat Red China in the United Nations.

Not so long ago the soldiers of the Western World helped to liberate Norway and Denmark.

Not so long ago also exiled governments of both countries were established in London. They were not in control of their own territories. Their peoples would have been astounded if the United States had been willing

to recognize and accept into the councils of free nations the quislings of the two Scandinavian countries which had been overrun by the enemy.

The votes by India, Burma and Indonesia to seat Red China in the U. N. are understandable because they are tied in closely with Soviet Russia and they are being stirred up from within by strong Communist parties. But it is shocking to see America's supposed friend, Yugoslavia, also voting on the side of Communist Russia to seat Red China.

## What Dulles Said

Secretary Dulles in his speech at the United Nations put quotation marks around the name of the Red China government—"the Chinese People's Republic"—and then proceeded to say bluntly:

"The record of this Communist regime has been an evil one. It fought the United Nations in



# Reds' Aims Spelled Out

Wash. Daily News  
SEP 22 1955

BONN, Sept. 22—Russia's long-term policy to control Germany has advanced further in the past 10 days than in the preceding nine years.

THE Bonn is still unwilling to pay either part of this price, such an eventual deal is less unlikely than 10 days ago. When Herr Adenauer at the start of the Moscow conference stated the Bonn renunciation policy he significantly omitted the phrase "free elections" hitherto always included by him and the Allies as a pre-condition.

In final future bargaining, the Reds would promise free elections after the merger—as in Poland, which means never.

As for rearmament, even before the Moscow conference Bonn had gone into slow-motion to delay its 12 divisions for NATO for five or six years instead of the promised two. And since the Adenauer-Bulgian pact not only the Socialists but many others are demanding modification or even withdrawal from Bonn's NATO commitments. Herr Adenauer opposes such a change, but pressure on him is increasing.

Only a united, firm Allied policy to stifle Chancellor Konrad Adenauer can stop this trend. With Germany, the Kremlin could control Europe and perhaps the world.

Ten days ago at the Moscow conference, the Kremlin almost destroyed any chance of uniting Germany as a free nation allied with the West in the foreseeable future.

Herr Adenauer, while claiming to represent all Germans, was maneuvered "in the spirit of Geneva" into a deal for exchange of ambassadors with the Kremlin, which continues to recognize its East German satellite. Despite Adenauer denials, this was presumptive acceptance of two Germanys.

After having undermined the basis for the free reunification of Germany planned by Herr Adenauer and the Allies, the Kremlin is now laying the foundation for later merger on communist terms.

**THAT** is the purpose of the "treason" with the East German puppet regime, granting it alleged sovereignty to negotiate reunification terms with West Germany. If Herr Adenauer wants to end partition communism, he must deal in the future with the East German communists. He says he won't. But before he went to Moscow he said he would not



N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

## U.S. OFFERS ARMS TO EGYPT IN MOVE TO OFFSET SOVIET

**Cairo Said to Be Interested  
but to Want Fiscal Help—  
Israeli Protest Likely**

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—In a move to offset a Soviet maneuver, the United States has offered to sell arms to the Egyptian Government, it was reported today.

Egypt is reported to be keenly interested, but has asked the State Department for financial aid to buy the military equipment she wants to bolster her armed forces.

The American offer is regarded as virtually certain to arouse a strong protest from Israel, which regards any attempt to build up the Arab countries as a serious threat to her existence.

Reports of the Soviet offer of weapons were confirmed three weeks ago by Deputy Premier Gamal Salem of Egypt. He said that if Western countries were not going to fulfill their promises, Egypt had no alternative but to accept Soviet arms.

A roundabout Soviet denial came last Wednesday through Jerusalem. The Israeli Foreign Ministry said the Soviet Union declared, in a statement handed Israeli Ambassador Joseph Avior in Moscow Sept. 12, that reports that the Russians had offered arms to Arab States are "devoid of any foundation and are nothing but fantasies."

### Tension High in Area

Tension is high in the Middle East because of repeated bloody clashes between Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Gaza area.

The United States offer, submitted after intensive consideration within the Eisenhower Administration, is aimed mainly at keeping Egypt from buying a wide assortment of Soviet arms.

Any weapons the United States would provide Egypt, officials emphasized, would be for strictly defensive purposes and not to encourage aggression against Israel. Israel's armed forces are known to be far better equipped than those of almost all the Arab countries combined. This is a result of Israel's heavy purchases of arms in Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Canada.

The details of a secret Soviet proposal to sell arms to the Egyptians have never been made public, but United States officials have learned it included tanks, artillery, jet fighters, naval vessels—including submarines—and infantry supplies.

In order to make it easy for Egypt to pay for this equipment, it is understood, Moscow offered to accept Egyptian cotton as part of a barter deal. Egypt has large quantities of cotton, but such arrangement with the United States is unlikely because of the huge surplus of United States cotton.

Top State and Defense Department officials are reported to have been seriously alarmed by the Soviet arms offer. They regard it as a major move to increase Middle Eastern turmoil, perhaps by fomenting a full-scale war between Egypt and Israel.

Without disclosing what he knew of the Soviet offer, Secretary of State Dulles said at a news conference three weeks ago that in effect it violated the promise Moscow had made at the Geneva conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to improve East-West relations.

Despite the virtual certainty of provoking Israeli protests, it was learned, the State Department made its offer recently on the theory it would be more important to the United States security to prevent Moscow from moving into the Middle East as a supplier of arms.

### Limited Israeli Purchases

Israel has succeeded in buying only very limited quantities of American weapons, some machine guns and spare parts.

The United States has made no direct move to meet Israel's appeal for weapons under the foreign-aid program, nor to meet Israel's request for a defense treaty.

Diplomatic officials familiar with the United States offer to Egypt said the quantity of arms offered was small. They declined to reveal what kind of matériel was involved, but to offset the Soviet bid it would have to include such heavy equipment as tanks and artillery.

The State Department is understood to have informed the

Egyptians that their prospects of receiving weapons without charge under the foreign-aid program would depend on a substantial improvement in peace and stability in the Middle East.

Some high officials in Premier General Abdel Nasser's Government are known to favor accepting the Soviet proposal.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

## ARMY HEAD NAMED CYPRUS GOVERNOR

**Britain Cites Security Need  
in Appointing Harding**

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25—Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was appointed today as Governor of Cyprus. He will also be Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Mediterranean island.

The importance of the island as a British military base and "the need for concerted action by all security forces" to maintain law and order were cited as the reasons for the appointment of a high ranking service officer.

The Colonial Office's announcement mentioned Britain's obligations as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in citing the importance of Cyprus as a base.

Sir John is to go to Cyprus "very shortly," the announcement said.

Since the failure of the recent London talks by Britain, Greece and Turkey, Britain has stepped up her efforts to stamp out violence in the Crown colony. Commandos are being used there to end the bombings and other disturbances attributed to those who advocate union of the island with Greece.

### Conference Broke Down

The conference broke down when the Greek Government insisted that the islanders be given the right of self-determination. Britain rejected this demand but offered the Cypriotes a greater measure of self-government.

Adoption of the Greek demand would give the Cypriotes the right to decide whether they would become independent or united with another land. Since 80 per cent of the population of Cyprus is Greek, it is acknowledged that the latter choice would lead eventually to union with Greece. Turkey, from whom the British wrested the island in 1878, opposes its union with Greece but wants it to become independent.

The Colonial Office said Sir Robert Armitage, the present Governor of Cyprus, would take up another appointment to be announced later. Gen. Sir Gerald Templar, who was to succeed Sir John Harding as Chief of the Imperial Staff on Nov. 1, will do so somewhat earlier.

### New Post Also Created

The Colonial Office also announced that a new civilian post of Deputy Governor was being created and that the appointment would be announced shortly. The deputy is to handle normal administrative work unconnected with security measures.

Sir John, 58 years old, is one of Britain's most distinguished soldiers. Before becoming Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1952, he had been Commander in Chief of the British Army of the Rhine.

During World War II he commanded the Seventh Armored Division at El Alamein, Egypt, and later XIII Corps of the Central Mediterranean forces.

Sir John has been one of the chief advisers of the Government on military problems in the Mediterranean and in the formulation of Government policy for that area.

Sir Robert Armitage, 45 years old, has been Governor and Commander in Chief of Cyprus for two years. He had held other posts in the colonial service in Kenya and in the Gold Coast.

### Passive Resistance Planned

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Cypriote Greek Enosis (union with Greece) movement, declared today he would soon proclaim passive resistance throughout the island. He said it would "be so intense that it will seriously disrupt the Government machinery."

He told 4,000 Cypriote Greeks at Kalopsida, 25 miles southeast of Nicosia, that "the main phase of the Cyprus struggle will be fought here on the island" following failure of the London talks and the United Nations' refusal last week to consider the Cyprus question.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

## MOROCCO TERRORISM CAUSES FOUR DEATHS

Special to The New York Times.

RABAT, French Morocco, Sept. 25—Terrorist acts cost four lives and left thirteen persons wounded in Morocco today.

A grenade thrown onto a crowded terrace of a cafe in Fez wounded thirteen Europeans. The incident was reminiscent of a similar act of terrorism in Casablanca on July 14. That cost seven European lives and unleashed the following day a riot by Europeans in which a number of Moroccans were lynched.

The four killings all occurred in the native quarters of Casablanca. Three of the victims were Moroccan business men. The fourth was a Moroccan terrorist who had fired on a native policeman and missed. He was killed when the policeman fired back.

A French policeman was killed yesterday by a pistol shot in Casablanca. Three native policemen were attacked yesterday and one was killed. A Moroccan civilian was also killed.

# INDIA FACES TEST OVER NEW STATES

Commission to Recommend  
on Friday That Political  
Map Be Redrawn

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

NEW DELHI, India, Sept. 25 (Special to The New York Times.)—India this week will face the most important test of national unity since she achieved independence eight years ago.

On Friday a special commission is scheduled to turn in a report calling for the redrawing of the political map of India. It will suggest enlarging some states, making some smaller, wiping out a few altogether and creating some new ones. Instead of twenty-nine states, the commission will suggest an India with fifteen or sixteen.

To Indians this issue is even more important than, say, the consolidation of New England into one unit or the incorporation of Oregon into California. It would be to persons in the United States. Not only are political boundaries and political grounds involved, but also back-

ground, history, religion and language. Advance word about the still confidential report makes it clear that some language groups that have been agitating for years for states of their own will be bitterly disappointed. New Delhi is keeping an anxious eye out for trouble, especially in Bombay State and the Punjab.

The Marathi-speaking population of Bombay has been demanding a state of its own. The Marathi-speaking population of Bombay has been demanding a state of its own. The Marathi-speaking population of Bombay has been demanding a state of its own.

In Bombay, Communists, who have been backing the demands of the Marathi-speaking people, are taking darkly of trouble ahead and of police "dry runs" in preparation for rioting. Last night the Bombay Government issued a statement saying it expected the people to "conduct themselves with the dignity befitting an independent republic." At the same time the government warned that "any recourse to unlawful methods taken in all places to deal with any emergency."

The need to reorganize India politically was felt soon after independence. There was a general belief among Indian political leaders that boundaries established with independence were economically, administratively and linguistically illogical. It was also felt there were too many small states.

In the Far South a Komati speaking state will be recommended to consist of part of Madras and Travancore Cochin. A Kannada-speaking state also may be formed in the South composed of Mysore and Coorg and parts of Madras and Bombay.

relation to the central government was also complicated. The Indian states are divided into A, B and C states, with the A states the most powerful and the C states virtually ruled by New Delhi. According to reliable reports, the new plan will eliminate all C class states except the Andaman Islands east of Madras in the Indian Ocean.

India is a country of fourteen regional languages and for almost every language leaders rose who demanded statehood for the people who spoke it. Theoretically the Government recognizes the contention that the people should be able to understand the language of their Government. But the Indian leaders, especially Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, are afraid that to divide the country strictly on the basis of language would accentuate regionalism—already a danger to the country—and weaken national unity. Strong regionalism, in minds of many Indians, is a step toward separatism and dissolution of the nation.

The achievements of the country in the last eight years have done a great deal toward creating a feeling of Indian nationality. But there are still millions in India who think of themselves first as a Bengali or a Tamil or a Gujarati and secondly as an Indian. As the newspaper Hindu of Madras put it yesterday: "Congressmen themselves of the governing Congress party feel that at the moment the only chain that binds the country together is the presence of the powerful personality of Mr. Nehru."

In drawing up its recommendations the States Reorganization Commission took into account not only the language but also economics, administration and security. To become law, the proposals must be approved by Parliament. It is reported here that the Nehru Government will back the recommendations strongly.

According to unofficial reports, under the new plan there would be four large states whose people speak Hindi, which the Government is pushing as the national language. Bihar and Rajasthan would remain pretty much as they are. In central India a new Hindi-speaking state is expected to be formed consisting of Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.

In the West, Bombay would get the Marathi-speaking areas of Hyderabad and the Gujarati-speaking region of Saurashtra with Cutt added, keeping it a bilingual state. Hyderabad, once largest princely state, would disappear as now constituted. A new state that might call itself Hyderabad or Telenagana would be formed to give the Telugu-speaking people a second state of their own in addition to Andhra on the East Coast.

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SEP 26 1955  
M.Y. Times

IRANIAN RED DOOMED

Yazdi, Tudeh Party Founder, Sentenced to Death

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 25 (Reuters.) Dr. Mostafa Yazdi, 59 years old, founder of Iran's Tudeh (Communist) party, was sentenced to death for treason.

He was also linked with the Army plot of last summer to overthrow the monarchy, for which 600 officers were arrested. Twenty-seven have been executed. Dr. Yazdi, a former minister of Health, has the right to appeal within ten days. The ultimatum has the right to appeal within ten days. The ultimatum has the right to appeal within ten days.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED IN 1955

# Casablanca: City Under a Pall of Fear

The once-thriving Moroccan metropolis is stilled by terror, with both Frenchman and Arab dreading new bursts of violence.

By HAL LEHRMAN

## CASABLANCA.

ON the calendar of Moslem Morocco the last Monday of this August was the festival of Achoura, the tenth day after Mohammed's Meccan flight and a traditional time for almsgiving. The faithful who can afford it customarily donate up to 25 per cent of their cash assets, depending upon the fervor of their piety. On Rue de Strasbourg, Casablanca's native wholesalers' street in the European town, rich merchants awaited the usual avalanche of paupers. But the poor failed to show up. Not a single beggar was willing to abandon the safety of his mud hut or tin shack and, in his progress through the city toward a guaranteed handout, risk being mistaken by police for a political demonstrator.

The fear is terribly mutual. Any hardy European who still goes to the cinema here looks mechanically under his seat for a nationalist bomb before relaxing. The engine hoods of many parked automobiles are battened down with locked bicycle chains to block dynamite depositors from the ignition wires. Every tobacconist keeps a gun under the counter and an inconspicuous Moor squatting apparently half asleep outside the entry to rush any co-religionist desirous of enforcing the patriotic boycott against the French cigarette monopoly.

AT first glance, life in European Casablanca does not seem abnormal. There is the hustle and noise of a great city compounded by the terrors of Parisian-style traffic with hair-raising local embellishments. This seems almost reassuring.

But looking closer you see the Galleries Lafayette and Magasins Réunis department stores deserted in broad daylight. Lying on the magnificent beach at Ain-Diab, where a bomb tossed from the parapet of the roadway overhead could cause havoc, you notice police jeeps and patrol cars in constant vigilant procession. Stay here a few days and you are bound to hear an explosion which is not industrial or see red-trucked pompiers screaming by toward a fire which is not accidental. Talk to a local resident who has sent his family nervously to France for the summer instead of to the usual charming mountain resorts around Fes and he will say he'd rather eat hard rations

at home than dine in a restaurant. "I don't like crowds these days." He might even say quite seriously, "You can't know. This might be the day the Moroccan dishwashers get word from headquarters to poison the soup."

The traffic cop packs a helmet at his waist and a Tommy gun over his shoulder. The bicycle policeman trundles a submachine gun across the handlebars or cradled in his arm like long French bread. Traffic intersections have strong groups of gendarmes armed to the teeth. Thousands of Legionnaires, Gardes Mobiles, Moroccan and Senegalese Tirailleurs, and naval commandos are barracked at key points throughout and around the city, including a requisitioned school still displaying on the wall a chalked salute from the departing children: "Vive Les Vacances." Troops in full battle kit dominate every exit of the old Medina, Casablanca's teeming medieval native quarter. The Medina curfew is 8 P.M. In the European city it is at 11.

The palpable mood of fear deepens as darkness falls. Although the start of the last complete film showings have been turned back from 9:45 to 6:30, leaving ample time for pre-curfew retreat, the cinemas are almost barren. Except for a few bars which must keep open because they have rent to pay, nocturnal amusements are nonexistent. It is worse than that line in Humphrey Bogart's "Casablanca" when the night club owner tells someone to strike up a song because "Here comes a customer." The real Casablanca's half-dozen tolerable night clubs are shut up tight—and the owner of one of them has just sold his brilliant Jaguar roadster.

When the curfew takes hold of the city's throat, a stray cat, journalist or doctor may still be abroad. Nothing else moves in the bleakly blue neon lights of the cavernous streets except security vehicles on their ceaseless rounds. The silence is total. It's not the ample silence of a sleeping town in a peaceful countryside but the pressured silence of metal and stone—a silence without contrast or compromise.

NO panoplied host beleaguers this city but beyond and within its gates stalk two massive antagonists—a native giant with 8,000,000 hearts awakening to the summons of "liberation,"

and a European community of a half million which equally considers this land its own. A solution may come by compromise—or by war to the death. As politicians and soldiers each in their own way seek a settlement, tension here is rising beyond endurance.

In the past two years, 1,233 cases of individual attacks with revolvers, bombs, knives, rocks, fire, rope, dynamite and hammer reached police blotters. Casablanca suffered only relatively minor disorders on Aug. 20, the second anniversary of the ouster of the pro-Nationalist ex-Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef, but the avalanche of riots which butchered eighty-eight European children, women and men in the undefended countryside, and brought immeasurable but large military retaliation, spread livid fear in every Casablanca home.

Stone by stone an unscalable wall is rising between Frenchman and Moroccan. No Arab, however innocent, can be sure he won't be suddenly seized as a suspected terrorist. No Frenchman, however enlightened, can entirely shrug off the dread that an unidentified shadow in a doorway, or even his own familiar servant, may suddenly appear with an axe in hand.

IN such an atmosphere it is no surprise that Casablanca, until recently a boom city increasingly preferred by foreign vacationists, should now seem slowed down to a dead halt. The deluxe fifteen-story Hotel El Mansour (The Magnificent), opened early in 1952, is as moribund as the Moroccan cemetery on which it rises. At this writing forty-one of its 250 rooms are occupied—thirty-two of them by journalists. The even more deluxe Hotel Marhaba (Welcome) next door—opened in December, 1954, with a skytop restaurant, underground air terminal, electric eye elevators, radio, television and air conditioning in all 135 rooms—has exactly thirty-five paying guests.

Nine ship cruises scheduled to bring nearly 10,000 (Continued on Page 30) tourists in July and August were canceled. Personnel of fifteen local tourist bureaus and twenty-one better grade hotels with 1,210 rooms and swarms of purveyors of rugs, curved daggers, copper platters and babouche slippers are "vacationing" instead.

cont.

ALGERIA life in the good days commenced in the good evening. Great thoroughfares like the Boulevard Suez and the Chouhada were overrun with night-time strollers. But now the streets after dark are spiced clean of life as it with monstrous sponge. Private gaiety has been punished with equal rigor. Out patrotic chafemment—or pathologic conviction—or corrections of all kinds are taboo as long as the ex-Sultan continues exiled. In recent months wild drunkards have been stoned to death by indignant youths or daring to tippie while the nation is in mourning.

ISLAMIC Morocco has five great festivals annually accompanied by the sacrifice of new camels and the exchange of clothes and other amenities. In the past two years not a single holiday has been observed, there are no wedding parties, no naming ceremonies for babies, not even visits to friends and families.

As many as 3,000 pilgrims used to voyage to Mecca yearly. Upon their mass homeward-bound Cambrance was flagged and merry. This year only 200 went and are returning hurriedly now without truncheon or trumped peal. Some 4,000 worshippers invariably filled the great mosque of Sidi Mohammed to capacity on Friday afternoon, overflowing into the street. Now scarcely twenty turn up—because the blasphemous name of Sultan ben Moulay Araya, who replaced Youssef, is invoked in prayer.

The native economy has been paralytic on all fronts, from the historic Goulair—the walled border area, reserved down as a fugitive terrorist hide-out—to banks cluttered with unpaid commercial paper. Credit has totally dried up. Because of the epidemic of strikes, shopkeepers are as much as eight months behind on rent and the wages of the average native worker have shrunk to scarcely \$250 yearly.

Between the Morians and the French stand 40,000 Jews inhabiting the Mellah which is adjacent to and part of the old Medina. These have no defenses

**FROM** such emptiness the French built out in widening

Wash. Evening Star

SEP 11 1955

# What United States Does In Morocco Could Well Be Decisive in Bringing Peace

By WEBB ELLIS

The world may be shocked by the excesses of both sides in the current troubles in French North Africa. Surely, though, no one is surprised that they occurred.

For a long time it has been apparent that, unless drastic changes

Mr. Ellis is an American lawyer with business interests in Morocco. He has been a resident of that country for several years.

were made, eruptions were inevitable. To live in French Morocco in recent years has been to live in an atmosphere of steadily mounting tension, with violence and death a daily occurrence.

Despite the complexity of the interests involved, the fundamental problem is simple and clear: What is the role of the natives to be? They are rapidly growing in number, the annual increase in North Africa being about 400,000 persons (180,000 in Morocco alone).

## The Buildup

From the legal standpoint, the three areas involved are not all in the same category. Algeria, which was conquered by France beginning in 1830, has been incorporated into France, being a part of metropolitan France under the French constitution.

(The Algerian rebel, however, refuses to accept the "French" label, and many Algerians, if not rebellious, resent bitterly being treated as "second-class citizens." In many ways the Algerian natives are deprived of the right they theoretically enjoy, through rigged elections, intimidation, etc.)

Tunisia and Morocco, which France took under her "protection" in 1881 and 1912, are not French and do not belong to France. They are sovereign states, with relationships to France defined by international treaties.

A Frenchman living in Morocco is a foreigner there, like a German living in France.

Regardless of legal labels, throughout all three areas the cause of conflict is the same: Discontent of the natives with present French domination. Their discontent is by no means confined to the political sphere. They resent the fact that for the most part their functions should be merely those of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

What is at stake for France in this conflict is enormous. Her future as a great power will be vitally affected by it. Furthermore, she must look after the Frenchmen who now live in North Africa

(about 350,000 persons in Algeria out of a total population of 9 million; about 225,000 in Tunisia out of 3.7 million; about 350,000 in Morocco out of 9 million).

## Incredible Delay

Admittedly, this problem is a difficult one for France. Even so, it seems almost incredible that France should have allowed it to reach its present intensity. The explanation lies in the weakness, the instability of her government (or rather, governments).

There is an almost fanatical opposition (colonists, financial interests, super-patriots, etc.) to France's making any concessions to the demands of the North African natives. In the case of Tunisia, the government of Mendes-France, who seems to be the politician most able to get action, did make concessions last year, and Tunisia has since been relatively calm. (Incidentally, the Mendes-France government later fell on a North African issue).

As for Morocco, no concessions have been made. The offers to negotiate made by the deposed Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, were not even answered, and in August, 1953, he was kicked off the throne and exiled.

Considerable effort has been made to justify his forcible dethronement, which was a violation of France's promise in the protectorate treaty of Fez (1912) to respect and protect the Sultan's authority and person. Sidi Mohammed has been pictured as having been a roadblock in the way of France's attempts to bring about necessary reforms.

The truth seems to be that he was removed because he stoutly resisted, despite enormous pressure, France's attempts to encroach upon Moroccan sovereignty and because his polite, patient anxiety to negotiate a new basis for French-Moroccan relationships was embarrassing to the French.

The internal reforms which he refused to sign had "jokers" tucked away in their lengthy provisions: Far-reaching concessions to the French.

## Turning Point

The deposition and exile of Sidi Mohammed was a turning point for Morocco. As Sultan, he was also Imam (Leader of the Faithful). He became in the eyes of the great mass of the Moroccan people not only a hero but also a martyr, a sort of George Washington and Saint Joan combined. For many of them his dethronement crystallized a determination to resist the French.

It was only after the dethrone-

ment that terrorism burst out in Morocco. The French authorities have responded with more force. And Morocco has gone further and further in a vicious circle: repression, resistance, stronger repression, stronger resistance. The Moroccans are in despair and the local French are afraid. Despair and fear breed hatred. Hatred is rampant in Morocco. Unless the vicious circle is broken, the recent eruptions will prove not to have been the last—or the worst.

## French Role

Will the French government be able to overcome its paralysis?

The situation having reached the extreme stage, the French government has opened talks with Moroccan leaders. If one is to judge by what happened during the Indo-China war, when the motto of the

French government might well have been "too late, too late," progress will be slow indeed. In fact, the present government may topple.

At least, though, the French government is trying to do something constructive about the situation. The mere fact that the talks are occurring is a big step forward.

However, one is forced to note this: Even if the government succeeds in carrying through its announced program (new Resident-General, substitution of a Council of the Throne for the puppet Sultan, ben Arafa, formation of a "representative" Moroccan government, etc.) it will not yet have really bitten into the problem: What powers is the Moroccan government to have?

## American Role

What America does may well be decisive in working out a reasonable solution which will bring peace to Morocco. That has always been true. And we are hardly in any position to cast stones at the French. For, however reluctantly we may have acted at times, we have in effect backed France in North Africa.

In the particular case of Morocco, we have even gone so far in our backing of France as to ignore treaty rights which, if exercised, could have changed for the better the course of events.

These rights come from treaties in 1787, 1836, 1880 and 1906. They are still in full force and effect. They include the right to "most-favored-nation treatment," that is, the right to be treated as favorably in Morocco as any other nation such as, for instance, France.

The most important of the treaties, the Act of Algiers (1906), signed not only by the United States and Morocco but also by France and other powers, was meant to serve as a charter for modern Morocco.

## The Key

The treaty established "the triple principle of the sovereignty and in-

cont.

# Empires Have Been Shaken Before by Religious Crises

Wash. Evening Star  
SEP 1 1 1955

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN

Recent outbreaks against French rule in Morocco—partly nationalist, and partly religious—are the latest manifestations of problems long plaguing colonial powers.

The Moroccan Mohammedans were outraged when the French foisted on them a hand-picked Sultan—Moulay Arafat—following the exile of the nationalist Ben Youssef.

Ben Youssef is regarded as a true Imam or religious leader by the Mohammedans. His ouster by the French was regarded as a betrayal.

Religion, of course, was not the only reason for the outbreaks. But the dictated change in *Imams* rubbed salt in the wounds of colonialism.

The French troubles recall some of the incidents of 18th and 19th century colonialism.

The plight of the British in Northern India in 1857 stemming from similar roots was not easily allayed.

A religious dietary restriction appeared the congregation.

A regiment of Sepoy troops, high-caste Hindus for the most part, had been issued the then new Enfield muzzle-loading rifle. The cartridges contained a greased patch at the top which had to be bitten off and used to help ram home the bullet into the rifled barrel.

Unwittingly, the British muzzle loaders pressed the cartridges with animal fat. To the Hindu such fat is sacrilegious.

The first big flareup occurred at Meerut, 40 miles from Delhi, in Northwest India. A group of Sepoy who had refused to practice with the disputed cartridge had been sentenced to long prison terms. At a review that day they were made to parade, shackled, in front of the sullen lines of their fellow-native soldiers.

The next day—Sunday—as British soldiers and civilians ordered their cartridges for church and while soldiers, on pass, strolled through the bazaar, the crackle of gunfire came from the Sepoy area. Instantly the bazaar sector arose. Crowds of natives poured into the streets bent on murder and plunder. Europeans were hauled from their carriages and hacked to death on the spot. A colonel who tried to halt a body of Sepoy was shot dead.

Finally, British units went into action and the mutinous troops disappeared under cover of darkness.

The mutineers warned into the dark.

But probably the cruel punishment devised was that accorded to ringleaders who were seen in plain before execution thereby making certain their eternal damnation according to their own unshakable belief.

Colonial powers have learned a great deal about other religions since the Indian massacres. The French, in fact, have been careful in Morocco to avoid conflict with Mohammedanism. The incident of the deposed *Imam*, however, shows that serious mistakes still can be made.

dependence of His Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his domains, and economic liberty without any inequality." In other words, Morocco was not to be the preserve of any one of the powers. Morocco's sovereignty and keep Morocco's door open to business, with-out favoritism of the French. This right has hardly been exercised, however.

A vigorous insistence on our balance rights might well have kept France from enclosing Morocco in the frame zone, with restrictions which work sharply to the advantage of the French. When Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef was de-throned by the French, did America object? Not at all.

No Protest

The plot to dethrone the Sultan had been apparent to any discerning observer for months before the event. If America had warned France not to do it, had stated that, if France nevertheless went ahead, America would not recognize the new Sultan and would support any complaint to the United Nations. France would hardly have dared such a flagrant violation of her obligations to Morocco and to America.

At the U. N. which meets this month, America must take a position on the Moroccan question. In the past we have supported France. Undoubtedly we will be influenced this time by whether or not France is making progress toward a real solution.

Undoubtedly also our policy-makers will keep in mind the fact that in Indo-China we are now trying desperately to salvage something from the wreckage of a French colonial regime.

## SEP 1 5 1955 N. Y. N. Y. Egypt to Expand Asia-Africa Trade

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (U. N. Press)—The Egyptian government has formed a company to expand trade with the Asian-African bloc, including Communist China, Abou Nossair, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said today.

The company will have a capital of \$1,400,000 contributed by the Bank Misr, the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, and other Egyptian concerns.

Mr. Nossair said the company will aim at implementing the resolution of the Asian-African conference at Bandung calling for closer economic relations among member nations. Barter agreements will be sought to try to bring Egypt's foreign trade into balance.



U.S. Monitor

SEP 15 1955

# Ceylon Hostess to Women

## Equal Voice in World Affairs Sought

By C. Elizabeth Hunsworth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

### Colombo, Ceylon

Women must be accorded equal rights and opportunities with men to take their place in international organizations and in deliberations on world problems.

This was the conclusion of the International Alliance of Women at its Golden Jubilee Congress here Aug. 18-31, when a resolution was passed urging the women of each country to press their respective governments for such rights.

Miss Esther Graff of Copenhagen, former managing director of a worldwide advertising agency, and president of the Alliance, told the delegates "equality of opportunity exists nowhere except on paper."

Although the motto of the Alliance is "Equal rights—equal responsibilities," and the fundamental aim of the movement, she said, "has always been the development of the individual, irrespective of sex, race, or creed, and the 'recognition of woman as a person,' the world's great need is still equality of opportunity.

### Equal Moral Standards

Equal moral standards, the prevention of traffic in human beings, and the establishment of equal economic and political rights were among subjects of vital international concern which the delegates discussed.

Although there were many veteran workers present from Australia and the European countries, a large number of keen young delegates also represented the so-called underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. Their needs and reports were given a special place on the program.

Picturesque scenes attended the welcome in Colombo of the more than 100 women who came as delegates to the congress, representing 35 countries.

Ceylon's contribution was found in the colorful Oriental decorations of the spacious, pillared hall, the attendant drummers and Kandyan dancers, the huge brass oil lamp of many wicks which was lighted during the ceremony, and the fragrant jasmine garlands offered in turn to each delegate as she responded to the roll call. But the flags of the nations participating, massed on either side of the steps to the dais, served to remind onlookers that, despite its Eastern setting, this was truly an international gathering.

### Long History

Back of the platform, a little discolored after so many years of honorable service, hung the fringed white silk banner of the original "International Women Suffrage Alliance," planned in the United States in 1902, under the inspiration of Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt, constituted in 1904 at a congress in Berlin, and subsequently renamed the International Alliance of Women.

Ceylon's governor general, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who with the mayor of Colombo was present to welcome the distinguished visitors, mentioned their special pleasure in having with them not only Miss Graff, Danish president of the Women's Alliance, but two of its three former presidents—Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby of Britain, who had been connected with the movement from its inception and had been president for 23 years, and Dr. Hannah Rydh of Sweden, who had succeeded her in office—1946-1952.

Greetings were brought to the congress from Africa by Mrs. Carmel Renner, from Asia by Begum Saida Waheed, from Australia by the veteran Mrs. B. M. Rischbieth, O.B.E., J.P., from Europe by Miss Marion Reeves, from Latin America by Mrs. Daniela Celcis, and from

the Middle East by Princess Sasiyeh Firouz.

Mrs. Eziynn Deraniyagala, president of the affiliated All-Ceylon Women's Conference, and chairman of the congress organizing committee, told the delegates: "We appreciate your eagerness to share with us your advantages. To all women of our country this is a memorable two-fold experience—a widening of horizons, yet a mingling with the world in miniature."

In the same hall, cleared of its festive trappings and displaying a workmanlike simplicity, delegates then met daily for addresses, reports, and group discussions on their many-sided activities, which stemmed from five main standing committees; namely, peace and human relations; equal civil and political rights; equal economic rights; equal education rights; equal moral standard.

### Brilliant Speakers

Among those invited to address the congress in session was Dr. Spencer Hatch, from the United States, who has just completed five years' work in Ceylon on a UNESCO appointment, to establish a Fundamental Education center in the remote villages of Ceylon's interior.

Another brilliant speaker from the United States was Miss Frieda S. Miller, whose work in the government-sponsored Women's Bureau in Washington, and later in helping to form one of similar lines in Japan, was of interest to countries which are hoping to establish similar bureaus.

In addition to their heavy program, the conference delegates were also invited to attend numerous entertainments in their honor, including a special Golden Jubilee birthday party at Colombo's fashionable "Eighty Club," and also to go on brief tours to see as much of the island as possible before they departed.





N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

## MOVE ON TO BRING KOREA ARMY HOME

**Brucker Says Some Military  
Leaders Want All Troops  
Out 'at an Early Date'**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UP)—Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, said today some United States military leaders felt that all American troops should be brought home from Korea at "an early date."

Mr. Brucker declared he was opposed to returning them "at this time" but he was going to Korea in three months to observe the situation personally. As of now, he said, he feels the troops are "serving a worthwhile purpose."

Appearing on the National Broadcasting Company's television "Meet the Press," the Secretary also disclosed that an Army program, enlisted man "in the field" had made the mistake that resulted in false security charges against Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne University professor.

Professor Kelly was falsely accused of supporting a Communist-front organization. Mr. Brucker apologized to the Detroit educator after it had been found that work on data concerning him had been "improperly and carelessly performed."

Mr. Brucker did not further identify the enlisted man guilty of the error. He said the Army was reviewing several cases that had occurred in recent months to make sure there were no similar slip-ups.

Mr. Brucker said all information available to him indicated that American troops in Korea were in danger of no immediate attack from the Communists. But he said the Army always had to be prepared for "whatever may occur."

In the future, he said, he might favor the withdrawal of all troops if South Koreans were properly trained to take their place and other conditions warranted it. He acknowledged that some United States military leaders felt the troops could be used better elsewhere.

Mr. Brucker also conceded that enlistments in the new Reserve training program "are not as large as we hoped they would be." But he said he expected them to pick up the first of next month as the deadline for starting the program neared.

In reply to questions, Mr. Brucker said that at present the Army had no cases of Communists pending. But he said some did involve men accused of associating with Communists or Communist sympathizers.

He also said there had been instances in which men avoided military service by declaring they were Communists when there was some doubt they actually were. But he added that such draft dodgers were "marked men" in their communities from then on.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

## CAMBODIA SEVERS TIES WITH FRANCE

**Declares Her Independence  
—Prince Norodom Takes  
the Post of Premier**

PNOMPENH, Cambodia, Sept. 25 (UP)—The Indochinese Kingdom of Cambodia formally declared her independence from France today after nearly 100 years of association. Prince Norodom Sihanouk was named Premier.

The Cambodian National Congress, in its first action, severed the kingdom's last formal ties with France by striking from its Constitution all mention of association with the French Union.

It then asked the 33-year-old Prince, who abdicated from the throne last March, to become Premier. He agreed to take the post for at least three months.

The Congress is composed entirely of Deputies of Norodom's Socialist Peoples Community, which the new Premier led to victory in the first nation-wide elections early this month. It met for the first time today.

The Congressmen voted to replace the words "Cambodia, autonomous state belonging to the French Union as an associated state" with "Cambodia, a sovereign and independent state."

In 1863 France signed a protectorate agreement with Cambodia and saved it from Siamese domination.

The Congress was opened by King Norodom Suramarit, father of the new Premier, in the royal palace.

Members of the Government and the entire diplomatic corps attended the session while 40,000 Cambodians massed outside the palace.

The decision to sever formal relations with France came as no surprise.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

## MANILA LOOKS AHEAD

In ordering a restudy of the economic plans for the Philippines, President Magsaysay has laid down six principles that should guide the efforts of the National Economic Council. They are realistic as well as imaginative. They reject doctrinaire Socialist concepts and place emphasis on individual initiative and effort.

Here is the program as he outlined it: Stabilize the value of the peso; abolish the onerous economic controls; balance an economy between agriculture and industry; effect a complete return to the free-enterprise system; provide private enterprise with proper incentives; make sensible use of Japanese reparations in capital goods on a sound business basis.

All this cannot be accomplished in a "five-year plan." The development of a "balanced economy," for example, will be difficult when the Philippines must increase agricultural exports to obtain the required revenues for essential operations. In this connection the Philippine President has insisted that increased production is the only proper means of increasing revenues and national wealth. Similarly, Mr. Magsaysay has rejected the idea of devaluation of the peso and states that it will continue to be pegged to the dollar.

The Philippine President has been winning some significant domestic political victories in recent weeks. The economic antagonists, wrapped up in the facts of productive life, are more formidable than the political. He has outlined a program in this field that is sensible. It may not all be accomplished in a short time, but it represents movement in the right direction.

Wash. Post  
SEP 26 1955

## Last of 10 Freed By Chinese Reds

HONGKONG (Monday), Sept. 26 (INS)—Dilmus T. Kanady of Houston, Tex., the last of 10 Americans the Red Chinese promised to release immediately from imprisonment, arrived today in Hongkong. Earlier two others were released.

They were identified as Miss Eva Stella Dugay, 62, a Carmelite nun from Boston known as Sister Theresa, and Mrs. Marcella E. Huizer of Wolcottville, Ind. Mrs. Huizer was accompanied by her husband.

Wash. Daily News

SEP 22 1955

## Sandburg Will Spurn Trip to Red China

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (UP)—Poet Carl Sandburg discloses he will turn down an invitation to make a visit to communist China.

The 77-year-old poet and biographer of Abraham Lincoln was among six Americans named in a Red Chinese broadcast to attend a celebration in Peiping next month of the 100th anniversary of the publication of American poet Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

Mr. Sandburg said he had "too much work on hand" to make the trip.

# Reds Again Punish Shanghai

## In Hunt for Foes of Regime

By Frank Robertson  
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong  
Shanghai, formerly one of the world's great cosmopolitan cities, is being punished again—for the fourth time since the Chinese Communists came to power.

Its population (which Peking now gives as more than 7,000,000) today is being harried and intimidated, to say the least—just as it was during the brutal 1951 campaign against counter-revolutionaries, and again during the harsh "3-and-1" and "5-and-1" campaigns that followed.

Now there is a new nationwide campaign against counter-revolutionaries, and as it gathers momentum, it becomes more and more apparent that the net is large and its mesh very fine. As in the past, Shanghai is a special target. For confident as they are, the Chinese Communists always have been uneasy about the nation's largest city.

### Population Driven Out

Western ideas linger there still, but more than that, Shanghai always has been an enemy, rather arrogant city, defiant of the stringent controls of Peking must impose. Your true Shanghai resident has always considered himself quite a bit smarter and much more sophisticated than other Chinese.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
SEP 21 1955

### KOREA ARMISTICE TEAM INTERPRETER ARRESTED

SEOUL, Sept. 21 (UP) — A Korean employed by the United States Army as an interpreter for the Armistice Commission has been arrested on charges of spying for the Communists, police said today.

They identified him as Kim Sam Yul, who worked as an interpreter and translator for the United Nations armistice team from January 1954 until last Aug. 26 when he was arrested. A U.N. spokesman said Kim sometimes interpreted for American Maj. Gen. Harlan C. Parks, senior U.N. member of the Commission who meets with the Communists at Panmunjom. The spokesman said "We know nothing derogatory about him."

### RICKETT BACK IN SEATTLE

Mother Greets Self-Described Spy Freed by Chinese Reds  
SEATTLE, Sept. 25 (AP)—Walter A. Rickett, former Seattle resident released last week by the Chinese Communists, returned home early today.

The one-time Marine officer, who said after his release that he had engaged in espionage for the United States, arrived by plane from Honolulu.

Greeting him was his mother, Mrs. A. J. Rickett, other relatives and friends and a score of newsmen. His wife, Adele, who was released previously, is in Yonkers, N. Y.

He said that Thirteenth Naval District officials "just mentioned to him casually" before he went to China as a Fulbright scholar that they would "like me to keep my eyes open." A Navy spokesman said it had no record of having discussed espionage with Mr. Rickett.

N.Y. Times  
SEP 26 1955

### Strict Food Rationing

Miss Sinclair testified that there is much unemployment in Shanghai, and said that food rationing was strict; she received 10 pounds of rice and six ounces of sugar a month.

The serious unemployment problem in Shanghai undoubtedly has contributed to the Peking decision to reduce the city's population. But, from the economic point of view, this would appear to solve little, for the rural areas are known to have less food than the large cities.

It appears, then, that the principal motivation is to break up Shanghai as an incorrigible center of unrest. Although Miss Sinclair reported that the evacuation had slowed somewhat, other reports of some substance indicate that the Chinese Communists eventually plan to reduce the population of their largest city by as much as half.

Those who have no family in the country are told to stay with friends, and extra trains and river steamers have been half.

Now the city must pay once and over for the evacuation of 30,000 persons a day. Years ago, disclosed that up to 30,000 persons a day had been forced to leave the city.

Shanghai resident has always considered himself quite a bit smarter and much more sophisticated than other Chinese.

Western ideas linger there still, but more than that, Shanghai always has been an enemy, rather arrogant city, defiant of the stringent controls of Peking must impose. Your true Shanghai resident has always considered himself quite a bit smarter and much more sophisticated than other Chinese.

Now there is a new nationwide campaign against counter-revolutionaries, and as it gathers momentum, it becomes more and more apparent that the net is large and its mesh very fine. As in the past, Shanghai is a special target. For confident as they are, the Chinese Communists always have been uneasy about the nation's largest city.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
SEP 21 1955

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Approved For Release 2003/12/09 : CIA-RDP64-00046R000200120006-0

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TOKYO KYODO IN JAPANESE AND ENGLISH 9/23

(TEXT) TOKYO--THREE MAJOR JAPANESE STEEL FIRMS HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH COMMUNIST CHINA FOR THE IMPORT OF 400,000 TONS OF KAILAN COAL IN EXCHANGE FOR 5,000 TONS OF GALVANIZED SHEET IRON AND OTHER GOODS, THE "NIHON KEIZA" REPORTED TODAY.

THE BARTER AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN NEGOTIATIONS CONDUCTED IN PEKING BY PRESIDENT ICHIRO HATTORI OF THE KEIMEI TRADING COMPANY FOR THE YAWATA IRON AND STEEL, FUJI IRON AND STEEL, AND NIPPON STEEL TUBE COMPANIES.

THE "ECONOMIC JOURNAL" SAID IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE KOREAN WAR THAT SUCH A LARGE QUANTITY OF KAILAN COAL HAS BEEN IMPORTED. IT ALSO IS THE FIRST TIME THAT STEEL PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

ALTHOUGH GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS ARE LISTED AMONG THE BANNED ITEMS IN TRADE WITH RED CHINA, STEEL CIRCLES AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT SOURCES ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR EXPORT CONTROL WILL GRANT SPECIAL PERMISSION FOR THE EXPORT OF THE ITEM TO CHINA.

BESIDES THE 5,000 TONS OF GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS, COMMUNIST CHINA WAS REPORTED DESIRING OTHER BANNED ITEMS SUCH AS SHEET METAL, FOR THE KAILAN COAL.

IF THE DEAL IS SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDES, 150,000 TONS OF KAILAN COAL WILL BE IMPORTED BY THE END OF MARCH OF NEXT YEAR. THE REMAINDER WILL BE IMPORTED AT THE RATE OF SOME 30,000 TONS A MONTH FROM APRIL. THE PRICE PER TON WILL BE 54 SHILLINGS, WITH THE FREIGHTAGE FROM CHINWANGTAO TO BE SET AT SOME 4 DOLLARS PER TON.

JG 9/23-455A

STAT

44-W

PEKING NCNA IN ENGLISH MORSE TO SOUTHEAST ASIA EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA 1513 9/23

(TEXT) PEKING--THERE FOLLOWS IS A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE 22D SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS RELATING TO THE CONFERMENT OF THE TITLE OF MARSHAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. IT READS:

THE 22D SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ON SEPTEMBER 23 EXAMINED THE PROPOSAL OF CHOU EN-LAI, PREMIER OF THE STATE COUNCIL. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS ON THE SERVICE OF OFFICERS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY IT RESOLVED TO CONFER THE TITLE OF MARSHAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON CHU TE, PENG TE-HUI, LIN PIAO, LIU PO-CHENG, HO LUNG, CHEN I, LO JUNG-HUAN, HSU HSIANG-CHIEN, NIEH JUNG-CHEN, AND YEN CHIEN-YING.

EC 9/23-1225P







SEP 26 1955

SEP 26 1955

# U. S. RECOGNIZES LONARDI REGIME; PERON IS LEAVING

Washington Acts Promptly as  
Token of Goodwill Toward  
Argentine Insurgents

BRITAIN ALSO SETS TIE

10 Nations Have Established  
Relations With Provisional  
Buenos Aires Government

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States recognized the revolutionary government of provisional President Eduardo Lonardi of Argentina today.

State Department officials said they had rushed through the recognition "as fast as was diplomatically and technically possible." The speed was intended to demonstrate United States goodwill toward the new regime.

Britain also decided to recognize the Lonardi government.

[Juan D. Peron left Buenos Aires aboard a Paraguayan gunboat for exile. The General Confederation of Labor, one of the main pillars of the Peron regime, announced that the new government had made concessions to it, including promises to respect its rights. The confederation said the confiscated newspaper La Prensa would remain the property of the workers.]

In first announcing the recognition, the summer White House at Denver said that "the United States Government looks forward to the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and Argentina."

## Envoy Delivers Note

Ambassador Albert F. Nufer called at the Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires this morning, the summer White House said. He presented a note saying that the United States "recognized the new Government headed by Maj. Eduardo Lonardi as the government of the Republic of Argentina."

The United States was the tenth government to recognize the new Argentine regime. Other governments were able to act more swiftly because they responded automatically to General Lonardi's note last Friday morning. The note said his government was in control of the country, would respect its international obligations, and would maintain order.

The United States makes a practice of at least going through the forms of consulting the other American governments

before extending recognition to a government in the Western Hemisphere. This was done orally on Saturday by United States Ambassadors to the other twenty American republics.

While declining to claim any record, the State Department officials who deal with the technical problems of recognition said they thought President Lonardi's government had been served as quickly as any in the past. In some cases, as when President Fulgencio Batista took power in Cuba, the United States has hesitated as long as two months before deciding that the new regime qualified for recognition.

After revolutionary changes of government Latin American countries usually change their Ambassadors, State Department officials noted. They said that while Ambassador Dr. Hipolito J. Paz of Argentina had submitted his resignation to the new Government, the State Department would continue to recognize him as Ambassador until notified that his resignation had been accepted.

One former economic counselor of Argentina's Embassy in Washington, Cesar A. Bunge, who resigned his post during the June 16 rising against the Peron Government, turned up today as Minister of Commerce in the new Argentine Government. He had been waiting in Peru since the failure of the June 16 revolt.

## London Establishes Ties

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Foreign Office announced tonight that the British Government had decided to accord recognition to the new Argentine Government.

## Italy Acts Also

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP).—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Italy had recognized the new provisional Government of Argentina.

## Formosa in Recognition

Special to The New York Times.

TAPEI, Formosa, Sept. 25.—The Chinese Nationalist Government today extended recognition to the provisional Government of Argentina.

# LONARDI AGREES TO LABOR PEACE

Unions That Supported Peron  
Announce 6 Concessions  
From His Successor

By EDWARD A. MORROW

Special to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25.—Gen. Edward Lonardi's new Government made peace with organized labor tonight.

In a five-minute nation-wide broadcast Hugo de Pietro, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor, announced that the Government had made six concessions to his organization. The confederation was one of the main pillars of the Peron regime. The concessions were:

¶That Peron would enjoy full guarantees of the right of asylum.

¶That all social benefits and collective bargaining agreements would be honored.

¶That the rights of the General Confederation of Labor and all its syndicates would be respected.

¶That the newspaper La Prensa, which was confiscated by the Peron regime in 1951 and made the official organ of the Confederation of Labor, would remain the property of the workers.

¶That all steps taken in the provinces against various unions would be reviewed.

¶That no injunction would be issued against the confederation itself.

## Return to Work Urged

In the light of these assurances the Peronist labor leader called on the nation's workers to return to their jobs tomorrow without staging further strikes or violent demonstrations.

The Government thus apparently hopes to restore complete peace to the nation so that it can recuperate from the civil war and the effects of Peronism.

The Government announced today that some of Peron's close colleagues had been arrested. The former Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Carlos V. Aloe, and his brother, Valentin Armando, who were captured near the city of Resistencia while attempting to flee to Paraguay were brought back to Buenos Aires yesterday.

A search of their bags disclosed that they had fled with 16,000,000 pesos (approximately \$1,142,000 at the official rate), and an undisclosed additional sum in dollars.

It also was reported that former Vice President Rear Admiral Alberto Teissiere and other high former government officials were under arrest. It is believed the new Government may attempt to try all who have been captured for embezzlement of public funds.

## Asylum for Peron

General Peron, who is also reported to have a large concealed fortune in Swiss and other banks, has escaped this fate inasmuch as the provisional government has allowed him to depart, thus honoring the Latin American conventions of political asylum.

In his brief announcement, Senor de Pietro omitted the usual courtesy of calling General Lonardi "His Excellency." He declared he had called upon the

provisional President to clear up the situation so far as labor was concerned and had received "firm guarantees" on the points he mentioned.

Some observers considered the concessions a severe setback for the Government. Upon assuming power, General Lonardi had pointed out that he was for the "free trade unions," which he added were, in his opinion, "indispensable to the dignity of the worker."

Among the other developments of today the Government ordered that all Navy men who had been dismissed by the Peron Government for having participated in the June 16 revolt be reinstated. On July 17 the Peronist Government dismissed 106 officers of the Navy and Air Force.

News of the Cabinet that General Lonardi appointed last night was received with enthusiasm by the press. Although the average age of the Cabinet members is 51 years 2 months, most of the ministers never before had participated in Argentine politics. But all have distinguished records in their own fields.

The new Minister of Interior and Justice, Dr. Eduardo Buisso, 57 years old, is one of the nation's outstanding lawyers. In 1945 he refused to be named to a high professorial post by Peron because "for me it would be inadmissible that my title to teach law be derived from those who represent the very negation of that law."

## Rebel Gets Army Post

The new Minister of Army, 48-year-old Brig. GGen. Leon Justo Bengoa, was for a long time professor at the nation's war college. General Bengoa was commander of the Third Division of the Army and had promised Army support for the Navy revolt of June 16. He then was retired from the Army and secretly put under arrest until last week's successful uprising.

Rear Admiral Teodoro E. Hartung, the new Minister of the Navy, who studied for a time in the United States was Chief of Staff until he retired in Sept. 28, 1951 after a revolution General Lonardi, was then planning failed.

Air Vice Commodore Ramon A. Abraham the new Minister of Air also was retired in October, 1951, when it was found that he had been involved in the plan to overthrow Peron.

The new Minister of Treasury and Finance, Dr. Eugenio Jose Folcini, well known economist, was several times approached by the Peron Government to defend desperate solutions to its economic problems. He has remained a technician in the nation's central bank.

BOLIVIA WILL URGE  
CUT IN LATIN ARMS

**To Ask U.N. to Back Program  
for Reduction That Would  
Free Development Funds**

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN  
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26—Robert plans to propose tomorrow that a disarmament program for Latin-American nations be launched under United Nations auspices. The program would be separate from that under discussion by the great powers.

Hernan Siles-Zuazo, leader of the Bolivian delegation, will submit the idea during his scheduled speech before the General Assembly.

A major theme of Senator Stennis' presentation, it was maintained, will be that the United States should free itself from the economic dependence on underdeveloped countries. He will stress the anti-communist aspects of maintaining power by military force—sometimes that have gained ascendancy through the use of ballots. The Bolivian point of view as reported tonight is that valuable work will be lost by the Latin American countries in achieving their economic advancement.

It is understood that the speaker will discuss the need for arms and munitions, and that the response has been favorable.

It is also expected that the speaker will discuss the need for arms and munitions, and that the response has been favorable.

It is also expected that the speaker will discuss the need for arms and munitions, and that the response has been favorable.

It is pointed out that the United States has reached an agreement on essential points, since none of the Latin-American nations possess economic weapons, it is emphasized, the issues among them could be solved exclusively by the conventional type of arms. Within this spirit, however, the last few years have marked a tendency on the part of some of the smaller Latin-American nations toward a build-up of their armies and munitions. The Bolivian attitude is that some of these acquisitions have been excessive, and have stimulated "an aggressive spirit."

In this connection, a Latin-American source outside the Bolivian delegation commented to the press that the Dominican Republic had recently placed orders for twenty military planes; that her armed forces considered her now known to have built up recently; and that news dispatches had reported increases of similar actions by her countries in Latin America.

Acceleration of Plan Sought

the Bolivian effort is designed to accelerate the extension of the nationalization and reduction of armaments in Latin America in the minimum time.

To date, attention to limitation of armaments in the United Nations has centered on the closed-door meetings of the disarmament subcommittee, with the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union participating. Until and unless these "atomic powers" reach agreement on the main points in-

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**C.S. Monitor**  
SEP 21 1955

# Argentine Regime Faces Huge Task

**Buenos Aires**

**By Robert M. Hallett**

*Latin-American Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

The takeover by a provisional Argentine Government under peace agreements between loyalist and rebel generals provides the opportunity for restoration of normal conditions in that South American republic.

The new government, however, faces major economic and political problems.

The complete capitulation of the pro-Peron Army forces to the rebel demands and the naming of Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, rebel commander in the provisional rebel capital of Córdoba, as provisional President marks the formal end of the Peron regime.

The former President is still in "exile" aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Buenos Aires harbor although rebel leaders have demanded that he be seized.

## Interim Solution

Setting up of a provisional government, largely composed of the military, is the expected interim solution to the vacuum left with the disappearance of the pampa dictator from supreme power. Even Argentine liberals have admitted that a firm hand of order and authority will be necessary for several months until conditions stabilize sufficiently for elections and a return to constitutional government.

General Lonardi is little known outside Argentina. He retired voluntarily from the Army in 1951 after writing a letter protesting the plan—later abandoned—to designate Eva Peron as Vice-President, according to the Associated Press. He was active in a short-lived revolution in 1951, and in 1952 was included in a group reported under arrest for plotting against General Peron. He began his Army career in 1914 and rose to command of the Third Army. He also served as military attaché in Chile at one time.

His provisional government will bear a heavy responsibility—that of leading the battle-torn, long-oppressed, divided Argentine people back to stable conditions of life.

It is expected that, perhaps with some gradualness, democratic ways will be restored. In the few days the rebels were in control in Córdoba, they announced freedom of the press and of religion.

It is likely that La Prensa, famous Buenos Aires newspaper taken over by General Peron, will be returned to the Gainza Paz family, its owners before confiscation. General Peron's seizure of this outstanding daily created an international furor.

## Exiles to Return

Hundreds of exiles from General Peron's tyranny in Uruguay, the United States, and other nations of the hemisphere no doubt will soon return to take up normal lives in Argentine society.

At the same time, other Argentines who held high position in the Peron government will seek sanctuary on foreign soil. Already Peronists have been knocking on foreign embassy doors in Buenos Aires.

Prison gates will swing wide for anti-Peronistas. Already it has been announced that two leaders of the June 16 revolt are to be freed. They are Admiral Anibal O. Olivieri, former Minister of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Samuel Toranzo.

Others jailed in connection with that revolt are scheduled to be freed.

Among problems faced by the provisional government are the following:

**Inflation.** During the Peron regime, and at least partly due to his policies, living costs have risen rapidly and consistently. Prior to the Peron era, Argentine prices had been so stable that many stores listed prices on bronze plaques placed outside their doors.

**Pacification.** A means must be found to weld a single people out of the divisions, tensions, and rivalries left in the wake of the Peron regime. In particular that element among the laboring classes that followed General Peron must be made to feel it has a stake in the new Argentina, or will have to be suppressed if it rises.

**Relations with foreign business interests.** Throughout much of his regime General Peron had been anti-United States, and conducted a vicious "anti-imperialist" campaign. Suddenly in mid-1953 he did a turnaround and became friendly with the United States. Thereafter he courted new American business interests, although other companies that had been in the country for a long time complained that their treatment had not improved much. Worsening economic conditions apparently motivated his switch.

The new government must evolve a policy toward foreign enterprises. There are indications that the new government may not be quite as cordial as General Peron during the last two years of his tenure. Many Army officers are traditionally nationalist to the core and oppose the influx of foreign entrepreneurs.

Yet at the same time the government must face the economic realities. Economic machinery has been in low gear since the poor harvest two or three years ago. President Peron never was able to bring the country back to normal prosperity.

And where can the Argentines get money to keep their economic wheels turning except from the United States? This consideration may tend to moderate anti-United States sentiment among certain elements of the Army.

The contract between the Peron government and the Standard Oil Company of California for oil exploration and exploitation in the southern part of the country is bound to be seriously questioned in the new Argentina. Even General Peron was having difficulty forcing through the necessary authorization.

Tues., Sept. 20, 1955 **ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**

## Argentines, Used to Being Bossed By Peron, Wonder What's Ahead

**People Are Confused, Uncertain of Future, Will Have to Learn Art of Self-Government.**

**By BRUCE HENDERSON**  
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (AP)—A labor leader ran his finger across his neck.

"What happens now?" he said. A young Argentine girl said, "the little things count so much. Those little fears we were fighting against."

These were fragments of the reaction which ran through this capital last night and today, after the downfall of Juan Domingo Peron, Argentina's self-styled "leader."

What fears were the rebels fighting? The young anti-Peronista girl spoke seriously:

"We couldn't say what we thought for fear of being arrested. You were afraid of going to jail, and staying there indefinitely. You spoke in whispers, or not at all."

"And when you went abroad you were embarrassed. You were an Argentine, and he was your president. It was a stigma we carried. Those are what you might call the little things that are so important in life."

Who will grasp the loose reins? What new road will this richest of Latin lands take?

Crowds laughed at the cold, slashing rain. Some, bareheaded, they skipped through rain puddles, kissing and embracing, waving flags in damp but triumphant parades. The blue and white flag of Argentina broke

out of windows lining the streets.

Militant groups broke into Peronista precinct headquarters scattered around the city and ripped pictures of Peron and his late wife, Eva, from the walls.

Although Peron's supporters were not in sight, his influence was not completely gone.

Argentina had known Peron, and only Peron, for all these years. His pictures and his words would not be torn down in a day.

Argentines, untutored in guiding their own political fortunes, must learn the ways of self-government anew. In a nation still tied to the past, the first few hours of the future were confused and beset by doubt and uncertainty.

**N.Y. Times**  
SEP 26 1955

## NEW EFFORT IN STRIKE

**Costa Rica Seeking to Prevent Banana Walkout's Spread**

*Special to The New York Times*

**COSTA RICA, Sept. 25**—As the San Jose Communist-promoted banana workers' strike entered its third week, the Labor Ministry made a fresh effort to prevent its spread. Red leaders have threatened to carry it to the main United Fruit Company production area of Golfito. Labor Minister Otto Fallas called a conference tomorrow with United Fruit officials and two workers' representatives.

Although one of the latter belongs to the Communist-dominated Banana Workers' Federation, Senator Fallas said they would not attend as union officials. He hopes to avoid having the company sign a pact with the Communist-run group, a possibility that has been a stumbling block to settlement since the strike began.

The workers demand higher wages, job security for union officials and improved housing conditions. The company concedes the latter but has offered a wage increase smaller than demanded and insists on a three-year contract, which the workers have refused so far.

# Peron Picked Up Many Ideas From Mussolini, Liked to Talk To Crowds From a Balcony Was Skillful at Playing Off Opposing Elements Against Each Other, Then Destroying Both — Wrecked Argen- tina's Economy.

The writer, formerly United Press general manager for South America, lived in Buenos Aires for 12 years and knew Peron well. He is now vice president and assistant general manager of United Press.

By THOMAS R. CURRAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UP).

JUAN D. PERON picked up many of his political ideas from Benito Mussolini. He liked to make speeches from a balcony to his followers massed in the streets below. Peron watched Mussolini in action when he was Argentine military attache in Rome. He listened and learned. He became a politician in uniform.

Like Mussolini, Peron is a great talker, and he had a knack of telling his listeners exactly what he thought they wanted to hear.

Once when Guy Ray, United States counselor to Argentina, reproached him for an anti-American speech Peron said: "You must always keep in mind the people I'm talking to." Peron is handsome in a florid way. In recent years he kept his hair jet-black by the use of dye. He is husky in build, tending to pudginess.

He is a sports enthusiast. During his student days he had been an outstanding boxer and swordsmen and when he took over Argentina he sponsored everything that favored the development of sports in the schools.

Whenever visiting American business men called on Peron he had a set speech for them. First he thanked them for giving him some of their valuable time. Then he said he didn't want to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries, but the United States quit making overly generous loans to Latin American countries.

"If the United States lends them millions of dollars," Peron would say, "these South American countries lose incentive to produce wealth for themselves. Quit lending them money! Make them go to work themselves!"

The average business man from the United States thought that was very sound, indeed, and was inclined to consider Peron a misunderstood or misrepresented figure. What was overlooked was that Peron himself got a \$125,000,000 loan from Uncle Sam in 1951 although he insisted it was not a loan but a "credit."

Controlled Press. Peron had absolutely no conception of a free press. He knew that after he had controlled the great independent newspaper La Prensa nothing was printed in Argentina that was contrary to his wishes. He couldn't understand why the same thing wasn't true elsewhere.

One United States Ambassador after another would be met with Peron's request to "do something" about the untrendy attitude of the American newspapers toward his regime. He couldn't believe

can newspapers toward his regime. He couldn't believe

Often he would run the projector himself. He also had a flair for practical jokes. The governor of the province of Buenos Aires, Carlos Alve, got too close to a swimming pool. Peron shoved Alve in, clothes and all, and howled with laughter. Before some time to kill he picked up the telephone directory and started calling names at random, urging them to vote for him against him. He was delighted with the reaction of many Argentines who resented being polled politically over the phone.

Role of Eva. Many people in the United States had the idea that Eva Peron's vigorous wife who died three years ago, was the more dominant personality of the two. I do not agree. I think that she had great influence over Peron, but I also think that he used her for his own purposes — often to do dirty work he didn't want to take the responsibility for himself.

Peron prided himself on being "the first worker of Argentina." All the official newspapers printed daily a schedule of his work day, invariably starting off with the fact that he arrived at his office at 6:20 a.m. Once when a delegation of American labor leaders were invited to a meeting at 8 a.m. in Buenos Aires Peron invited them to a meeting at 8 a.m. and was liked when they replied that that was too early.

Part of the secret of his early show-up, however, was that he went to his office with his clothes put on over his pajamas. At the office he would bathe, be shaved, read the morning papers and have breakfast before his first appointment.

Peron's regime wrecked the economy of the country, spending all that had been accumulated before he took over and all the income during his administration. If rumors are correct, much of the deposits placed in the pension fund for the future also were spent. First through his brother-in-law and later through his brother-in-law's associate, Jorge Antonio, Peron was supposed to be in on the pay-offs of almost all the important business done by the Argentine state.

Diesel locomotives could not be bought for the railroads which Peron nationalized. Frozen meat could not be sold to Peru or carpet wool sold to the United States without Peron getting some share of the large fortune staked away in Switzerland.

Switzerland. Peron got the Communist party to make references to the strength of the Communist party in Brazil and Chile and then point out that in Argentina he had cut down their force to almost nothing. Actually, the Communists gained in strength under Peron because his campaigns of promoting class hatreds filled perfectly into their strategy. He told me last year that he had weakened the Communist party by "not with my speeches but by giving them something." By pay increases he put through the Government decree which had won the votes of the workers.

Peron had several hobbies. One was riding fast motorcycles. He built a special concrete track at the presidential country residence for motorcycles and enjoyed spending weekends with 17- and 18-year-old girl students from a student federation of secondary schools which he created. Another hobby was the special showings of movies.

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Wash. Daily News

SEP 22 1955

## Banana Union Is Seized in Central America

# U. S. Fruit Firm Is Latest to Feel Hot Breath of Reds

By EDWARD TOMLINSON Written for Scripps Howard Newspapers

**PUERTO ARMUELLES, Panama, Sept. 22**—The communists have struck again in Central America. This time the blow has fallen on the Costa Rican-Panamanian frontier, only a few hours' drive over the Pan American Highway from the Panama Canal.

As in Guatemala, Honduras and elsewhere, the giant United Fruit Co., symbol of the "imperialist Yankee," is their immediate whipping boy.

They have seized the biggest banana workers union, and have shut down operations of the Costa Rican side of the company's vast Chiriqui plantations that straddle the border between these two countries.

I flew into this banana port from the Canal Zone to find local officials and heads of the fruit company on the Panamanian side worried about the possibility of the Red menace spreading into their territory.

### NO INTEREST

So far the workers in Panama have shown no particular interest in the agitation in the neighboring fields.

I flew on up to Golfito, center of the largest plantations in Costa Rica and the principal producing area in Central America. There union leaders are completing plans for another wholesale walkout. Their agents and goons are going from house to house—calling upon the 11,000 employees to sign strike pledges—or else.

All doubt that this present movement against the big American firm is communist has been removed by the Costa Rican Government itself.

President José Figueres, in a widely published written statement, has called the strike leaders "known communists." He further charges that Isalás Marchena, ringmaster of the movement, has traveled several times to Moscow and the Iron Curtain countries.

Only a year ago last June the

Figueres regime negotiated a new labor contract with the firm that is not due to expire until next September. Minimum wages, already the highest in the republic, were upped 20 per cent.

### NO CHECKS

So far practically nothing has been done to check the flow of this Red tide. It is steadily sweeping on without effective opposition. The president has said he does not approve of the strike build-up. He thinks it will be a bad thing for the economy of the country.

The Communist Party was outlawed several years ago. Yet the labor courts and the other government agencies concerned have approved all the legal procedures that smart communist lawyers have proposed in their efforts to strangle the United Fruit Co.

Some of the worst Red agitators are aliens—Nicaraguan exiles and Honduran Nationals. But no move has been made to deport them.

The most notable Costa Rican apostle of Moscow is Manuel Mora. In 1945 Senor Figueres headed a revolution which overthrew President Teodoro Picado, because that government was dominated by Mr. Mora.

Back in the country, this unregenerated Red is now issuing flaming communist manifestos. In fact, he is the brains of the whole movement. His brother is chief lawyer for the communist union leaders.

### SURPRISE

Now comes another surprise. The ORIT, the Inter-American regional organization of workers which is an avowed anti-communist setup supported by the American Federation of Labor, the CIO, and other

U. S. unions, has given the strike leaders a big boost.

In one breath, the ORIT "repudiates all intermingling of communists in the labor problems of Costa Rica." In the next it criticizes the company and gives its official endorsement to the present strike.

What worries Canal and military officials on the Isthmus is the fact that the course of the communist labor disturbances in Central America has been steadily southward toward our vital waterway.

First in Guatemala, then Honduras, and skipping Nicaragua, it has leaped all the way across Costa Rica to the very frontier of Panama.

### CONFIDENT

Optimists, in their progress thru the maze of diplomatic and social events in the salubrious Costa Rican capital of San Jose—remote from the scene of the present crisis—are sure that the government will be able to handle the creeping threat to the country's "democratic regime."

Realists down here in the steaming lowlands, who feel the hot breath of the Red monster on their necks, wonder if Costa Rica will become another Guatemala before the "democratic regime" wakes up and acts with vigor.

(From San Jose, President Figueres yesterday predicted an early strike settlement. His high hopes were shared by United Fruit Co. Labor Minister Otto Fallas worked out an offer with the fruit company. The terms, including a 12 per cent progressive wage increase, were printed on flysheets and distributed from planes over the banana plantations in the frontier areas.)

Stealing La Prensa probably was Peron's stupidest mistake. From that moment he lost what chance of continental leadership he may have dreamed of, for all free men everywhere turned their backs on him. The international cry of shock and outrage was evidence that he had done more damage to his own regime than all the rest of its evil behavior. For La Prensa was a great international newspaper known for its responsibility, decency, truth and honor. Handing it back to its rightful ownership and permitting it to publish freely will be a dramatic and welcome token that political decency is being re-established. Merely returning stolen property, therefore, will win worldwide approval, good will and patience for the men in charge of Argentina's affairs during the troubled days ahead. For it will mean telling the truth no longer is a crime in Argentina. It will mean the new leaders believe the people have a right to know and express honest opinion—and that right is inseparable from liberty and self-government.

press freedom the world over. Paz, whose name has come to symbolize distinguished publisher, Alberto Gainsa of Buenos Aires had been returned to its provisional government now in control. free peoples in the good intentions of the confidence of the free governments and Nothing more quickly would gain the world would like to be reassured. constitution. representative government, according to its back on the path of freedom and republicanism. who ousted him intend to set their country for more dictatorship, or whether the men question now is, whether Argentina is in codicil. The job is only half done. The tossed him out, but the cheers all have a The world is cheering the men who wounding this cynical adventurer in dega- gory inflicted on his country's dignity and And now comes the time to heal the couldn't escape. TIME wounds all heels; even Peron GIVE LA PRENSA BACK

Wash. Daily News  
SEP 22 1955

Our Volatile Latin Neighbors Will Permit Dictatorship, but Tyrannies—Never

LESSONS PERON NEVER LEARNED

CONSTANTINE BROWN

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C.  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1955

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the country, his power to bring the economy of the nation shuddering to a standstill becomes a terrifying weapon against which even the armed forces are comparatively helpless. But in Argentina, Gen. Peron lost effective control of the C.G.T. He lost it, not because he had any immediate rival for the affections and loyalties of the "descamisados," but because he became tyrannical in his methods and lost the support of his key followers. In such a situation, the army, navy and air force saw their chance to act. It is, of course, highly unlikely that Argentina will now enjoy truly democratic rule because Peron is gone. Instead, there will almost certainly be de facto rule, within the decade of constitutional government, by a junta of the armed forces. Until another strong man emerges head and shoulders above his colleagues, the junta will rule as a committee. When the new caudillo does appear, Argentines will hope that he will recall the experiences of many of his predecessors and refrain from overt acts of tyranny while existing his dictatorial power. Only thus can he expect to remain in power with the acquiescence, if not the approval of the population, and only thus can he head off the ambitious military leaders eager for power.

of the labor organization in any dictator clinches control in century political scene. When manifestations of the 20th-century political purposes has been for political purposes has been the use of organized labor strike to force dissident elements to their knees. The modern world who have gone before him, Peron used the weapon of the general strike to force dissident elements to their knees. Peron based largely on the Confederation of Labor, Euzkadi, Evita. His popularity in Argentina has, in the past, overlooked these facts during the past few years, particularly since the death of his resourceful wife and codictator, Evita. His popularity in Argentina has, in the past, overlooked these facts during the past few years, particularly since the death of his resourceful wife and codictator, Evita. His popularity in Argentina has, in the past, overlooked these facts during the past few years, particularly since the death of his resourceful wife and codictator, Evita.

C.S. Monitor  
SEP 21 1955

## Paths Ahead for Argentina

The overthrow of President Juan D. Perón in Argentina creates an opportunity for revival of civil rights and human liberties in an important area of the globe where they have been long suppressed. Whether events will take at once that pleasing direction is yet to be seen.

Argentines have shown, interestingly, that it is possible to depose a personally ambitious and cynical dictator without outside intervention or prolonged civil war—but only after his rule had run a long and harsh but eventually disintegrating course.

Perón rode to power on a mixture of social revolution, fascist methods, and church favor. His downfall followed when industrialization had perhaps been overdone, labor unionism had been warped into political puppetry, and he attempted to reverse some of the privileges he had accorded to Roman Catholicism as a state religion.

For the very near future it is altogether likely and natural that a military junta will have to exercise the powers of government. That pattern has been seen in Egypt, with results that are encouraging as to internal economic reform though disturbing in some external manifestations.

In Latin America there are two recent precedents, neither of which is attractive. One is the stiff rule of Venezuela by a military clique under President Pérez Jiménez; the other is the increasingly repressive control of Colombia by President Rojas Pinilla. It is not impossible that another military or political strong man may emerge in Argentina before more democratic ways are restored.

But there are several encouraging

factors in the Argentine situation. There is an old and strong liberal tradition in that republic on the pampas. There are indications that the Navy and Army officers who led the revolt considered themselves more as trustees for civil power than as aspirants to it.

What is most to be desired is that the military will pave the way as soon as possible for election of a truly representative parliamentary government with civilian leaders. Under such a program there would no doubt be a rather feverish period of reorganization of political parties.

The old Radical Party, in power until the early 1940's and still the chief opposition to Peronism, is divided into two wings. The conservative Democratic Party also is a factor. Peronistas may not entirely disappear, though the Argentine Labor Party is a more authentic movement. A new Christian Democratic Party along the lines of similar parties in Europe is possible.

Of major interest is what will happen on the church-state issue. Clericalists presumably will have a strong voice in the new revolutionary councils; but there is also a strong anticlerical tradition which may still resist Roman Catholic instruction in the state schools.

The chief question for the moment is the broad one of whether Argentina will move toward true democracy or some new kind of oligarchy. Let us hope the trend will be clearly toward the building of a balanced modern nation in which the rights of citizens, such as freedom of speech, freedom of enterprise, and religious liberty, are fully respected.

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